

THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL

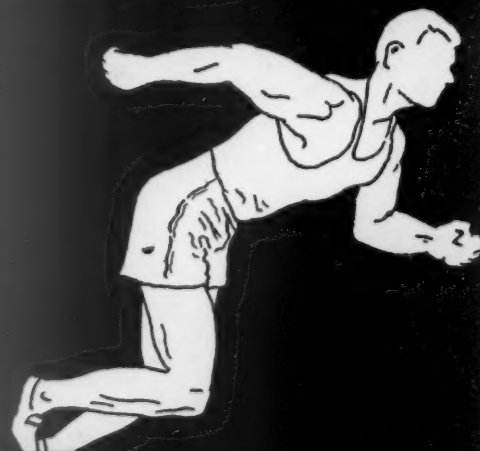
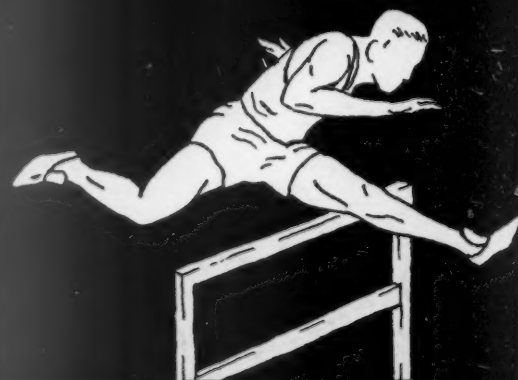
VOLUME XII

NUMBER 7

March, 1932



*Proceedings of the
Eleventh Annual Meeting
of the
American Football Coaches
Association*





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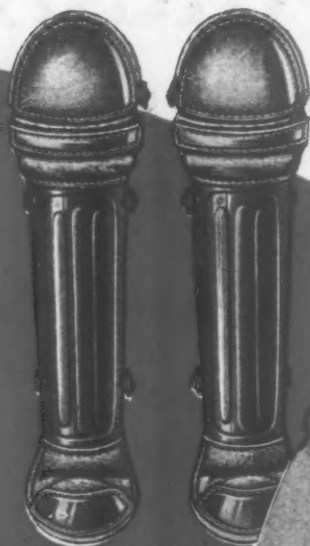
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The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

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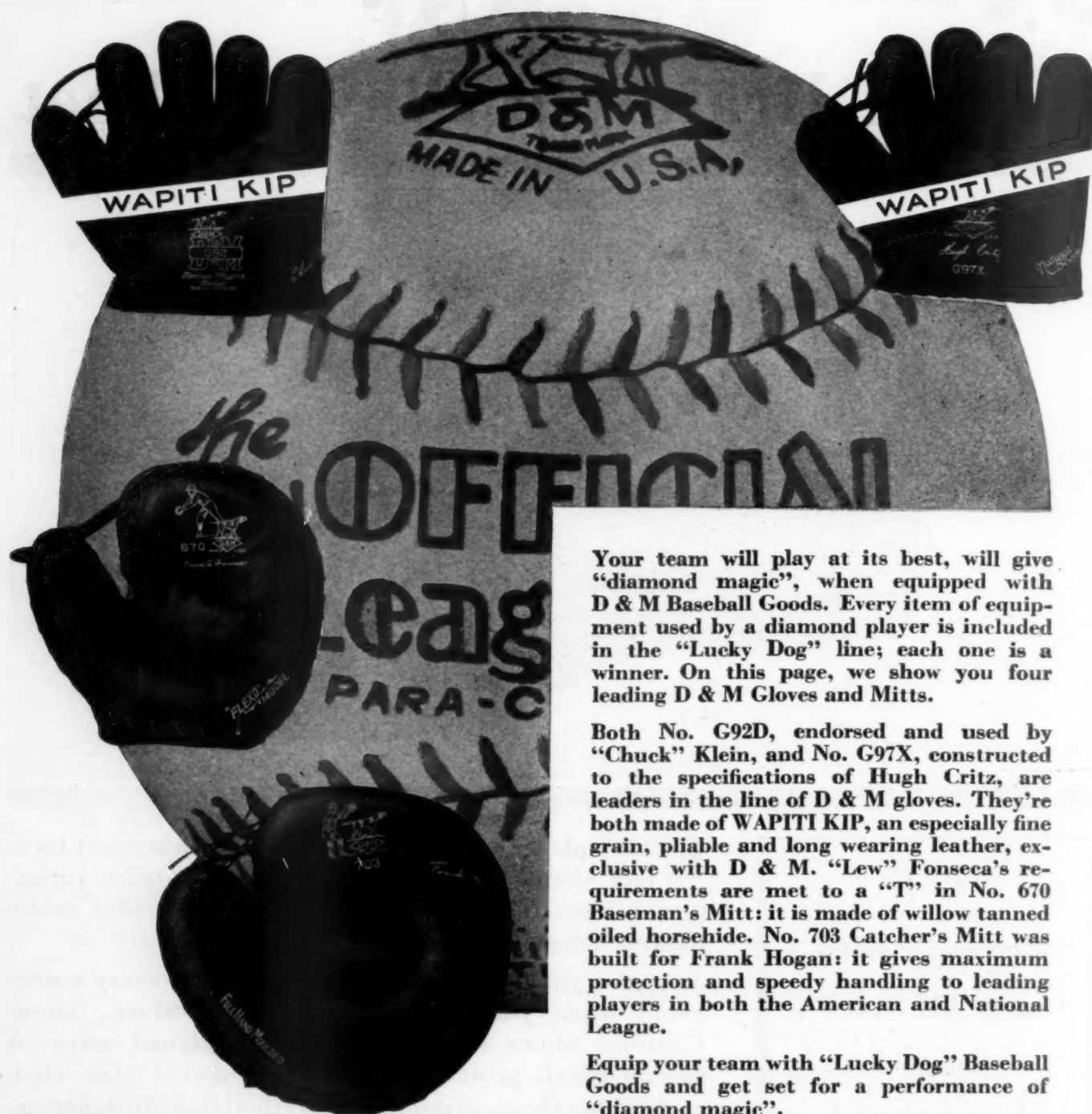
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The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

Nation-Wide Amateur Athletics

Volume XII

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

No. 7

Proceedings of the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Football Coaches Association

The eleventh annual meeting of the American Football Coaches Association convened December 29, 1931, at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City

Tuesday Morning Session

December 29, 1931

THE Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Football Coaches Association was called to order at 10:30 o'clock in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, Mr. John F. Meehan, President of the Association, presiding.

President Meehan: We will call this meeting to order. We will first hear the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Cowell.

...Mr. Cowell read his report, with the following interpolation:

The general membership report will be made by Mr. Kipke, of Michigan. Our Treasurer's report for the past year is as follows, and will be printed in detail in our annual proceedings, which come out in the ATHLETIC JOURNAL in March...

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER, 1931

W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire

Balance as reported, cash.....	\$	392.00	
Savings account (see below)			
Dues for the year:			
Active	\$843.00		
Allied	622.00	1,465.00	
H. Stuhldreher, balance of banquet account:			
235 plates at \$4.00.....	\$940.00		
Less:			
Badges	\$42.00		
Tickets	7.50		
Entertainment..	74.00		
Clerical assist..	25.00	148.50	791.50
Jan. 6:			
Postmaster, 1500 envelopes 2c		33.96	
Postmaster, stamps		7.75	
Jan. 10:			
Sen. J. J. Davis, exp. travel		18.68	
Jan. 12:			
Thorpe, Martin Co., cash book		1.60	
Hotel Astor, banquet..	\$1,064.30		
Hotel Astor, Sen. J. J. Davis	25.95	1,090.25	
F. E. Carey, trav., mtg., 1930		10.00	
W. H. Cowell, misc. expense		15.85	
Jan. 16:			
Master Rptg. Co., rpt. of mtg.		66.98	
Jan. 28:			
David Felman, steno. work....		8.40	
Feb. 3:			
C. F. Whitehouse, printing....		70.75	



John F. Meehan, Retiring President



W. H. Cowell, Secretary-Treasurer

Strafford Savings Bank (to savings account)	*500.00
Feb. 6:	
Univ. of N. Hampshire, card holders, indices	3.45
Univ. of N. H., telephones, etc.	15.39
Feb. 21:	
W. H. Cowell, travel, etc., N. Y. Conference.....	38.02
Mar. 2:	
David Felman, steno. work....	3.50
Mar. 26:	
Postmaster, stamps	10.00
Apr. 10:	
C. F. Whitehouse, printing....	102.39
May 1:	
Postmaster, 1 M. envelopes 2c	22.64
Penn. Florist, flrs., K. Rockne	15.75
May 7:	
Univ. N. H., tel. and tel.....	18.40
W. H. Cowell, exp. trav., etc., Philadelphia	50.86
Beacon Press, questionnaires, Lou Little	33.00
May 8:	
C. F. Whitehouse, printing....	9.78
June 2:	
C. F. Whitehouse, printing....	11.92
Aug. 15:	
Columbia Univ. A. A., questionnaires	80.30
Sept. 25:	
Parke H. Davis, donation, vote trustees	100.00
Oct. 28:	
Univ. N. H., tel and tel.....	5.57
Dec. 3:	
C. F. Whitehouse, 650 post-cards and printing.....	11.50
Dec. 9:	
W. H. Cowell, travel, conf. at N. Y., 12/5.....	45.90
Dec. 14:	
Postmaster, 500 2c-envelopes..	11.32
Dec. 21:	
F. E. Carey, clk. & steno. wk.	150.00
Bal., cash, check. acct..	\$77.59
Cash on hand.....	82.59
	\$2,648.50

Svgs. acct. bal., 1930..	\$1,025.15
Interest to 1/1/31.....	38.44
Transferred from cash	500.00
	1,563.59
	1,563.59

SUMMARY

	Dr.	Cr.
Cash balance, 1930.....	\$	392.00
Dues		1,465.00
H. Stuhldreher, bal., bqut. acct.		791.50
Expenses		
Expenses of 1930 meeting.....		\$1,185.91
Parke H. Davis, donation.....		100.00
Questionnaires, Lou Little.....		113.30
Flowers, Knute Rockne.....		15.75
Miscellaneous supplies		5.05
Postage, envelopes, etc.....		85.67
Telephone and telegrams.....		39.36
Labor, etc., clerical, steno.....		161.90
Travel, hotels, etc.....		150.63
Printing		208.34
		\$2,065.91

MARCH, 1932

Total expenses	\$2,065.91	
Transferred to savings account	*500.00	
	\$2,565.91	
Balance on hand	82.59	
	\$2,648.50	\$2,648.50
<i>Savings Account</i>		
Balance 1930	\$1,025.15	
Interest to Jan. 1, 1931	35.44	
Transferred from cash	500.00*	
Present balance	1,563.59	
	\$4,212.09	\$4,212.09
Total balance, as above:		
Cash, checking account	\$ 82.59	
Savings account	1,563.59	
	\$1,646.18	
O. K. D. O. McLaughry, Audit Committee.		
The Secretary submits a summary of the Association's membership as follows:		
Number reported up to Dec. 29, 1931,		
meeting:		
Active	209	
Allied	503	
Honorary, no dues	8	
Past pres. honorary, no dues	4	724
New members accepted by Trustees at		
1930 meeting and vote following		
meeting:		
Active	13	
Allied	26	39
		763
New members applying during 1931 and		
accepted at Trustees' meeting Dec.		
28, 1931:		
Active	12	
Allied	13	25
Dropped during 1931:		
Active	24	
Allied	13	†37
The membership of the American Football		
Coaches Association up to Dec. 29,		
1931, meeting is:		
Active	210†	
Allied	529	
Honorary, no dues	8	
Past presidents, no dues	4	751

†6 requested to be dropped, 3 deceased, 28 dropped for non-payment of dues.
 ‡4 past presidents are among active coaches as active members.

President Meehan: I will now entertain a motion that the Treasurer's report be accepted.

...It was moved and seconded that the report of the Secretary-Treasurer be accepted, and the question was put to a vote and was carried...

President Meehan: For the Auditing Committee, I will appoint Mr. D. E. McGugin, Chairman, and Mr. D. O. McLaughry.

We have to hurry along, and I am not going to waste any of your time because we have other reports coming later in the morning, so in this address there is nothing more than one or two suggestions for the defense and the uplift of football.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

John F. Meehan

THE Football Coaches Association has always made it an aim to improve football in general. Each year has brought about a gradual elimination of some complaint or ailment of the game. The Association has developed in unity and in strength but we realize there is still considerable work to be done.

One of the great achievements of the Coaches Association has been that the public at large and the newspapers in particular have been brought to the realization that the Football Coaches Association is just part of the organization of football.

We have always deemed it a privi-

lege and a pleasure to be in a position, through the exhaustive study of our different committees, to recommend to the Rules Committee, and other organizations associated with football, what we believe would be an improvement to the game from a technical standpoint.

The unfortunate fatalities and injuries of the past football season have caused us a lot of anxiety and worry. Our committee has studied this situation and all that is within our power as an organization is to make suggestions or recommendations to the Rules Committee regarding the rules of the game. Whatever the members of this committee finally decide regarding the rules of the game, they may be assured that the coaches will co-operate by the strict enforcement of the changes that are made for the benefit of the boy and the game.

Possibly one way to lessen the injuries and fatalities is to be fair with the boys themselves and to allow the coach more time to teach his squad more thoroughly the fundamentals of the game. A boy should be allowed to enjoy the privilege of a reasonable spring practice, and a pre-season practice should be one that allows the coach ample time to get his team in condition for his first major contest. Let us consider the boys and not this thought of overemphasis.

Mr. Little's committee has made a complete study on the subject of overemphasis and I believe that after we have made a thorough analyzation of this report, our argument that the game is not overemphasized will be substantiated.

We, as coaches, realize that the education of the youth is paramount. In our respective institutions, our teams comply with both the entrance and eligibility requirements. Therefore, the responsibility of a football program rests with the institution itself.

The game needs no defense and the game's value to the American youth will assert itself more than ever in the years to come.

There should be a closer association of the institutions, the coaches and the boys who play the game. It is up to the coaches and the institutions jointly to protect a boy of moderate circumstances against criticism when this boy by hard and diligent effort is not only willing but desirous of working his way through college to obtain a college education and a degree.

The game has too many successful men throughout this land to have it deteriorate and we as an organization can do more to uphold the traditions of football with our annual meetings than any other one factor.

President Meehan: We will dis-

pense with the reports of the trustees until later.

We will now hear from Mr. Kipke on the Membership Committee.

...Mr. Kipke was not present...

President Meehan: We will now hear Mr. Alexander's report on Ethics.

...Mr. Alexander read his report...

President Meehan: We will now pass on and go back to that later, and ask Mr. Dobie to give his report on the Stabilizing Committee.

Mr. Dobie: Mr. President and Members of the Association: I am pinching for Knute Rockne. Knute Rockne was originally made Chairman of this Committee. They called upon me at the eleventh hour, and I have thrown something together which may or may not do. I have never been a radical on this matter. I have tried to make my report not erratic.

...Mr. Dobie read his report...

REPORT OF THE STABILIZING COMMITTEE

Gilmour Dobie, Cornell University

THE Stabilizing Committee was formed a few years ago at the suggestion of Mr. Stagg of Chicago. Its function was to be a guide to the football coaches in the conduct of their profession so that perhaps the coach might make his tenure of office more permanent and more desirable. We have had a number of reports rendered by the Stabilizing Committee since its creation and they, in the main, have been exceedingly helpful. However, there seems to have been a tendency in the past year or two on the part of that committee, owing no doubt to the unusual amount of adverse criticism, to take too seriously the complaints lodged against the coaches and the game's conduct. As a consequence, radical legislation has been proposed. I refer most particularly to the Committee's report of 1930 of which Hugo Bezdek was chairman and which this body failed to adopt. While well-meaning, as it no doubt was, it nevertheless did not, in the minds of many of the coaches, represent their side of the situation, but that of the ultra-radical who always has found fault and probably always will find fault with the game in some form or other. We just can't please everyone and there is very little use trying. And remember, you can't please those who want to find fault.

This Committee feels that too many of the coaches have been unduly alarmed in the past by criticisms which were not well-founded—criticisms which serve no purpose other than to fill the columns of the press which furnish food for the opponents of the game to feed upon.

As you no doubt remember, the

stabilization report of 1930 contained fourteen points or resolutions. I have been at a loss to know why the committee stopped at fourteen points when they might as well have gone on indefinitely in the same way. But fourteen points sound historical and perhaps that's the reason. Most of the fourteen points are old chestnuts and they were prevalent thirty years ago. Now we will admit the fourteen points did sound somewhat plausible when couched in suitable language, and we felt that, combined with the usual amount of seasonal propaganda sent afloat in the month of December, they were cause for anxiety on the part of some of the coaches. It is for that reason that we are to discuss some of the fourteen resolutions in that report.

Resolution 1, which in substance is that all administrative control of college athletics shall be centralized in the head of a school or department of physical education. The idea had its origin, I believe, in the mind of a very ambitious physical educator. It seems plausible and it quite naturally has the endorsement of most of the physical educators throughout the country, particularly in the preparatory and high schools. It has been tried in some schools but with no great success. The old evils we have always heard about still persist under their administrations, and the movement has about spent itself. Furthermore, this new plan has not rid the coach of any of his former responsibilities. Neither has it rid him of any of the usual criticisms when his team loses. Its adoption did not help the coaches nor the situation; so why should it have their endorsement?

Resolutions 3, 4 and 5 are very closely related. They deal with the status of football coaches and their compensation and are as follows:

Resolution 3—That the coach of football shall be a bona fide member of the college faculty with an academic title.

Resolution 4—That the method of selection of a football coach shall be made, and his tenure of office shall continue, in the same manner as that of other members of the faculty.

Resolution 5—That the coach shall receive a salary comparable with his academic ranking in the college faculty.

I think we need only treat of Resolution 5 because it is of great interest to us and touches upon a subject which has from the very beginning of football coaching been discussed perhaps more than any other one thing, and that is salary. In fact if it were not for the question of salary, we probably would never have heard of

Resolutions 3 and 4. They are merely intended as a scheme to place the question of salary entirely in the hands of people whom it is presumed would take unfavorable action on this very much discussed subject.

I have been hearing this discussion about coaches' salaries for about thirty years and have been closely connected with it. My conclusion is that coaches are not now, never have been and never will be, overpaid. The reason for it is very simple. We are subject to the same law that all others are subject to who attempt to sell their services, and that law is the law of supply and demand. To hear some of our jealous critics tell it, we are a favored lot of individuals who get from gullible athletic managers throughout the country compensation out of all proportion to the worth of our services. But such is not the case. We must deal with organizations which are managed by shrewd and careful people who have brains and know the value of what they are trying to buy. Salaries of football coaches of today are on a plane established by the organizations which pay us. This means that the salaries are just and equitable and that they feel they are getting value received. It is true that football salaries are higher in many instances than those paid some physical directors and some professors, but this difference prevails because it is more difficult to fill some of the coaching positions with men who are satisfactory and not because of any benevolence or extravagance on the part of the athletic managements.

Resolution 10—That spring football practice shall be abolished. In the first place, this seems to be a purely local matter and as such ought to be treated locally rather than by this convention. But it has been brought in here a number of times and we'd better discuss it a little in this connection.

I think most coaches believe in it and consider it quite necessary, but I have known some few coaches, busily engaged in other pursuits during the spring, who rather strenuously objected to it. Most of the noise, however, comes from other sources and they have stated various reasons as the basis of their objection. They say the boys don't like it; that it interferes with other sports and that it denotes overemphasis, whatever that is. The fact is the boys I have do like it, come out regularly and feel that it is beneficial to them. It does not and should not interfere with the conduct of other sports for the reason that the boys who are valuable on other teams don't come out for football in the

spring. We draw only on those who are not engaged in other activities and they welcome the opportunities to improve their skill and reap the other benefits involved.

I think the cry of overemphasis in football is silly and absurd, when you compare the time actually spent on football to that spent on most of the other athletic programs now carried on in the colleges. Take baseball. Practice starts about February 1st indoors, if there is a field house. The team takes a southern trip at Easter time, which is expensive, to beat the weather in the northern climate. Some clubs play as many as thirty games, many of them necessitating trips away from college and their classes. The season extends to the middle of June, or later, which means a season of about four and a half months. The basketball season extends for a period of about four months, involving a schedule of twenty games or more and about one-half as many trips. Track starts with the opening of school and in some cases even before and continues throughout the year. Crew practice, either indoor or out, extends through the entire year, but we don't hear the word "overemphasis" hurled in their direction. Yes, and many athletic associations throughout the country appropriate thousands upon thousands of dollars from the football treasuries to carry on this very extensive program. We are not finding fault with the other sports because we believe in them, but we can't quite understand from the foregoing why football should be discriminated against.

There is one resolution among the fourteen which I believe deserves favorable comment and that is No. 13.

Resolution 13—That the Association shall advocate the abolition of the practice of recruiting and subsidizing athletes.

I sometimes wonder if the practice is carried on to any great extent. At times we hear considerable about it and I don't doubt but what there are some grounds for the accusations, but it has been my experience that you can believe only a small part of what you hear in this regard. I heard Dan McGugin say a few years ago, at one of these meetings, that he thought the game of football was all right with the exception that perhaps there was too much proselyting. I was impressed with that statement and I think the same thing can be said of today. If there is proselyting going on, I think for the good of the game it should be discontinued. It is the one dark cloud on the horizon and some day, if continued, may bring on disaster. So much for the fourteen points. Only I

might add that if the fourteen resolutions were to be sanctioned by this body as a whole, it would certainly stabilize the position of the physical director and it would very much destabilize the position of the football coach.

We feel that we would very much like to offer something more than the foregoing remarks in this Stabilizing Committee report; something that would really be helpful in carrying on our profession and something that would make the coaching profession more stable and secure. But we are at a loss to know what that something is. There have been, and are now, many smart men in this profession, and they have tried out numerous schemes in this regard, but all have in the end proved wanting. Some have developed social ties, others political ties and still others have put unusual emphasis on character building when their teams lost considerably. But they fall just the same as the ordinary fellow does when he loses. So about the best thing I can say in this connection is the truth and that is, to hold your job, you must win your games or a large portion of them. This rule, sad as it may seem, always has held good in our profession and so far as I can see, it will hold good for some time to come.

(Applause.)

President Meehan: Thank you, Mr. Dobie. I am going to ask for a motion for the acceptance of that report.

Mr. Louis Little: I move that Mr. Dobie's report be accepted.

...The motion was seconded, the question put to a vote and carried...

President Meehan: We will now have the report on Football Officiating by Joe McKenney.

REPORT ON FOOTBALL OFFICIALS

Joseph McKenney, Boston College

BECAUSE of precedent and excellent judgment of the Committee on Officials during the past few years, this Committee has decided to report specifically on its subject and not trespass on the field of rules and interpretations.

Generally speaking, the work of officials for the past season has shown a marked improvement over other years, but we know that everyone feels that there is still room for progress.

An outstanding criticism was the hesitancy of officials in calling fouls for fear of spoiling the game,—particularly fouls that involved starting before the ball. Moreover, there was a laxity in penalizing crawling, piling up and throwing the runner to the ground after the ball was dead. The last was prevalent, especially down the field under punts. The

officials almost always gave the offending player the benefit of the doubt, but unless this practice is decisively

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION, 1931

President, John F. Meehan, New York University, New York City.

First Vice-President, Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Second Vice-President, D. E. McGugin, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Third Vice-President and President of the Pacific Coast Association, E. L. Romney, Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.

Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

Trustees

1. K. K. Rockne, Notre Dame.

2. D. X. Bible, Nebraska.

3. B. W. Bierman, Tulane University.

4. Edward Casey, Harvard University.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Committee to collect data and information as well as statistics regarding the number of hours used for fall, winter, and spring practice throughout the year:

Lou Little, Columbia University, Chairman.

Charles Bachman, University of Florida.

Alvin McMillan, Kansas Agricultural College.

Noble Kizer, Purdue University.

Paul Schissler, Oregon Agricultural College.

Committee on Seminar for Football Coaches

Hugo Bezdek, Penn. State, Chairman.

Herbert McCracken, Lafayette College.

G. K. Tebell, North Carolina State College.

Committee on Constitution

D. E. McGugin, Vanderbilt University, Chairman.

E. E. Wieman, University of Minnesota.

W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Membership Committee

Harry G. Kipke, University of Michigan, Chairman.

Lewis F. Manly, Tufts College.

Stanley L. Robinson, Mississippi College.

Glenn Killinger, Rensselaer Poly. Inst.

F. A. Schmidt, Texas Christian University.

O. M. Solem, Drake University.

H. W. Hughes, Colorado Agricultural College.

Program Committee

Harry Stuhldreher, Villanova College, Chairman.

Thos. J. Davies, University of Rochester.

Victor Hansen, Syracuse University.

Press Committee

John F. Meehan, New York University.

Richard Hanley, Northwestern.

W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire.

Committee on Ethics

W. A. Alexander, Georgia Tech., Chairman.

Dana X. Bible, Nebraska.

Robert Zuppke, University of Illinois.

Albert H. Sharpe, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Social and Entertainment Committee

Tuss McLaughry, Brown University, Chairman.

R. F. Lynch, St. John's College.

C. C. Collins, University of North Carolina.

Albert Wittmer, Jr., Princeton University.

Football Rules Committee

Burt Ingwersen, University of Iowa, Chairman.

Robert Waddell, Carnegie Tech.

Harry Robertson, Oglethorpe University.

Clyde Littlefield, University of Texas.

Committee on Football Officials

Jos. McKenney, Boston College, Chairman.

Glenn Thistlethwaite, University of Wisconsin.

Frank Thomas, Chattanooga University.

Gwynn Henry, University of Missouri.

Dr. J. B. Sutherland, University of Pittsburgh.

Stabilizing Committee

K. K. Rockne, Notre Dame University, Chairman.

Major F. Cavanaugh, Fordham University.

Gilmour Dobie, Cornell University.

Wallace Wade, University of Alabama.

E. L. Romney, Utah Agricultural College.

Committee to Advise Football Rules Committee

Robert Zuppke, University of Illinois.

Dr. J. B. Sutherland, University of Pittsburgh.

D. E. McGugin, Vanderbilt University.

Honorary Membership Committee

Gilmour Dobie, Cornell University, Chairman.

Robert Zuppke, University of Illinois.

W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire.

District Representatives

1st District, Sumner A. Dole, Connecticut Agricultural College.

2nd District, Robert Higgins, Penn. State.

3rd District, Ray Van Orman, Johns Hopkins University.

4th District, Charles Bachman, University of Florida.

5th District, Sam Willaman, Ohio State.

6th District, Bill Hargis, University of Kansas.

7th District, Lynn Waldorf, Oklahoma A. & M.

8th District, Ike Armstrong, University of Utah.

9th District, Paul Schissler, Oregon Agricultural College.

checked, unnecessary injuries are bound to increase. We consider that better teamwork between the Field Judge and the Referee would prevent the possibility for these fouls.

Some officials—particularly the younger men—appear to be working under a dual burden. Not alone have they the burden of the game and the care of the players, but they are conscious of public pressure. This increases their responsibility; if they would only relax mentally, especially in major games, we know they would do a much better job. The game is for the boys more than for the entertainment of the public, and officials should be an integral part of it. They take the place of the coach in directing or guiding the boys.

There will always be criticism of the decisions of officials on the question of interference on a forward pass. This is a highly technical point and purely a matter of judgment. It is hardly possible we ever will have complete satisfaction on this moot point.

Criticism not alone brings out the questionable points but to be just must also find the good things in a subject. Therefore we should comment concerning the improvements that have been noticed in the work of the men handling our games, particularly in the past year.

The teaming of officials and the custom of assigning men to the same position has produced excellent results; so much so that we are of the opinion that this is no longer an experiment but should become the regular practice.

A marked improvement in the attitude of officials towards players has developed in the past year. However, we believe the officials can go a step farther. The habit of some officials in demonstrating or pointing out a player who has violated a rule is wholly unnecessary. To run to a player, catch his arm or gesticulate as one might who is angry with another, has a bad effect on players and spectators. Cool or collected action in the stress of play has much to do with quieting everyone and improving the sportsmanship we are trying to inculcate.

It does not follow that because a man knows the rules he has the judgment to face practical situations as they call for snap decisions on the field. We still meet the individual who can quote rules but who fails to meet the situation as it develops in play. These men should be weeded out.

In conclusion, we must remember that our officials are a capable group of men—honest, conscientious and in-



(Left)
Dr. Marvin A. Stevens,
President-Elect A.F.C.A.



(Right)
B. W. Bierman, Trustee
A.F.C.A.



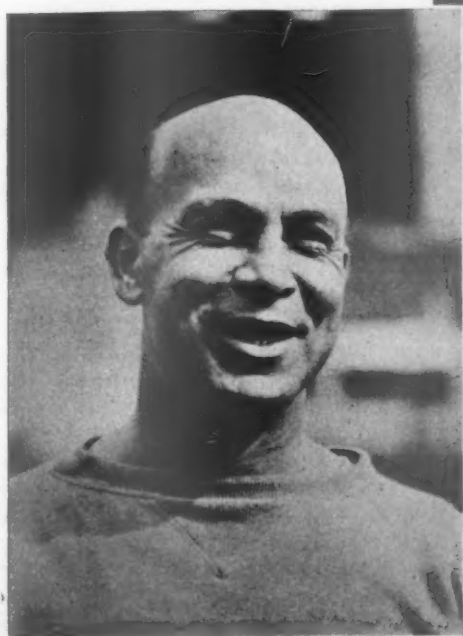
(Above)
Harry Kipke, Chairman Membership
Committee and Trustee, A.F.C.A.



(Left, above)
D. E. McGugin First Vice-
President



(Left)
D. O. McLaughry, Chairman
Entertainment Committee



(Left)
D. X. Bible, University of
Nebraska, Second Vice-Presi-
dent A.F.C.A. 1932



(Right)
Louis Little, Columbia Uni-
versity, Chairman Special
Committee

telligent. They are doing everything in their power to give us the best. Their sectional meetings for discussion and interpretations have improved their work. We advocate the continuance of these progressive measures. They need our co-operation and the co-operation of our players. Mutual trust, good will and understanding are prevalent. Little else is needed to insure the stability of this game, which means so much to all of us. Thank you.
... (Applause.)

President Meehan: Thank you, Mr. McKenney. May we have a motion to accept that report?

...It was moved and seconded that the report of Mr. McKenney on Football Officiating be accepted, and the question was put to a vote and was carried...

President Meehan: We will now have the Membership Committee report by Mr. Harry Kipke.

Mr. Kipke: Mr. President, Coaches: I have a brief report to make here on the membership. As you probably know, there have been membership blanks that have the fourteen Carnegie units for entrance, and I would like to present the following members to the Football Coaches Association:

...Mr. Kipke read the list, which will be found later in the report...

Mr. Kipke: I would like to present these names to the members of the American Football Coaches Association.

President Meehan: In order that

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES OF AMERICAN FOOTBALL COACHES ASSOCIATION, 1932

President, Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, Yale University Athletic Association, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

First Vice-President, Dan E. McGugin, Vanderbilt University, 605-610 American Trust Building, Nashville, Tenn.

Second Vice-President, D. X. Bible, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.

Third Vice-President, President of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain Football Coaches Association, Eugene W. Nixon, Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.

Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

Trustees

B. W. Bierman, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.

Edward Casey, Harvard University Athletic Association, Cambridge, Mass.

Harry G. Kipke, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Harry Stuhldreher, Villanova College, Villanova, Penn.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Committee to Decide Place of Next Meeting

Paul Schissler, Chairman, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.

W. A. Alexander, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

D. O. McLaughry, Brown University Athletic Council, Providence, R. I.

Committee on Arrangements for Informal Meeting of A. F. C. A. to Be Held July 28-29, 1932, at the Time of the Olympic Games at Los Angeles

W. O. Hunter, Chairman, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.

Paul Schissler, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

A. J. Sturzenegger, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee on Constitution

Dan E. McGugin, Chairman, Vanderbilt University.

W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.
Committee to Investigate Injuries and Football Fatalities

National Safety Council, 1 Park Avenue, New York City.

National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, 1 Park Avenue, New York City.

Surgeon-General H. S. Cumming, Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Hugh Baillie, General Manager, the United Press Association, 220 East 42nd Street, New York City.

Frank S. Lloyd, Assoc. Prof. of Education, New York University, New York City.

Floyd R. Eastwood, Instructor in Education, New York University, New York City.

Major R. I. Sasse, Football Coach, Army Athletic Association, West Point, N. Y.

Samuel C. Harvey, Prof. of Surgery, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Winthrop M. Phelps, Orthopedist-in-Chief, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Herbert McCracken, Editor, *Interscholastic Guide*, 165 E. 44th St., New York City.

Parke H. Davis, Librarian, Writer, etc., 15 E. Third St., Easton, Pa.

Fielding H. Yost, Director of Athletics, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Major John L. Griffith, Commissioner of Athletics and Editor of *ATHLETIC JOURNAL*, 6858 Glenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Ed Thorp, Manager, Spalding equipment and noted official, A. G. Spalding & Bros., 105 Nassau St., New York City.

Jesse Harper, Director of Athletics, Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind.

W. A. Alexander, Ex-President of Coaches, Coach, Georgia Tech., Atlanta, Ga.

A. N. McMillan, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans.

Paul J. Schissler, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.

W. O. Hunter, Director of Athletics, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.

Dr. C. W. Spears, University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore.

Dr. J. W. Wilce, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Keene Fitzpatrick, Trainer, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Membership Committee

Sam Willaman, Chairman, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

Harry Mehre, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

O. E. Hollingsberry, Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.

Sumner A. Dole, Connecticut State College, Storrs, Conn.

Elmer Liston, Baker University, Baldwin City, Kans.

Ike Armstrong, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

Program Committee

J. L. Marks, Chairman, Kiakmenitas Springs School, Saltburg, Penn.

Gus Welch, Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.

Louis Little, Columbia University, New York City.

William H. Dietz, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kans.

Harry Mehre, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

Harry J. Robertson, Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.

Press Committee

Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, Chairman, Yale University Athletic Association, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.

Committee on Coaching Ethics

Dr. A. H. Sharpe, Chairman, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

E. L. Romney, Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.

Heartley Anderson, University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind.

Fred Brice, University of Maine, Orono, Me.

Social and Entertainment Committee

Adam Walsh, Chairman, Yale University Athletic Association, New Haven, Conn.

B. A. Ingwersen, until Sept. 1, 1932, at State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. (after Sept. 1, 1932, at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.)

W. H. Spaulding, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif.

H. G. Gamage, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

Committee on Changes in Football Rules

Gilmour Dobie, Chairman, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

William A. Ingram, University of California, Noble Kizer, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Wallace Wade, Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Committee on Football Officials

Major Ralph Sasse, Chairman, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Clark Shaughnessy, Loyola University, New Orleans, La.

Ernest Bearg, Washburn College, Topeka, Kans.

James Phelan, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

James Crowley, Michigan State College, Lansing, Mich.

Stabilizing Committee

D. O. McLaughry, Chairman, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Glenn Warner, Leland Stanford University, Leland Stanford, Calif.

Ray Van Orman, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Paul Schissler, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.

Clyde Littlefield, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

Advisory Committee to Football Rules Committee of N. C. A. A.

Dan E. McGugin, Chairman, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Howard Jones, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.

Louis Little, Columbia University Athletic Association, New York City.

Honorary Membership Committee

Dr. J. B. Sutherland, Chairman, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. A. Alexander, Georgia School of Tech., Atlanta, Ga.

Joseph McKenney, Boston College, Chestnut Hill 67, Mass.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES

First District, A. J. Oberlander, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

Second District, Elmer Layden, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Third District, C. C. Collins, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Fourth District, Lawrence McC. Jones, Louisiana State College, Baton Rouge, La.

Fifth District, Frank Murray, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sixth District, A. A. Schabinger, Creighton University, Omaha, Nebr.

Seventh District, John F. Meagher, Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.

Eighth District, H. W. Hughes, Colorado Agricultural College, Ft. Collins, Colo.

Ninth District, Leo B. Calland, University of Idaho, Moscow, Ida.

we do this formally, I will ask for a motion that these members be accepted.

...It was moved and seconded that the list of names read by Mr. Kipke be accepted for membership, and that the Secretary be authorized to cast a ballot for such names. The question was put to a vote and was carried...

President Meehan: Thank you, Harry.

We altered the constitution last year. There might be one or two other changes that Mr. McGugin has seen fit to put into the constitution.

Mr. D. E. McGugin: It was completely revised last year, and there have been no changes this year.

President Meehan: Words are inadequate to express how we feel over our late lamented friend, Knute Rockne. Reverend Father S. J. Cavanaugh was going to be with us today, but due to lung congestion he was unable to make the trip. I hope that every member of this Association sometime during the day will look at the memorial which is below Rockne's picture and will read what the Reverend Father Cavanaugh wrote and placed in a memorial that was placed in the casket with Rockne. I believe it is a fine testimonial of what we thought of our constituent and friend, Rock. As I said before, words are inadequate; but I do believe in respect to Rockne's memory we can all stand up and in silent prayer look toward



(Left)
Dr. J. B. Sutherland, University of Pittsburgh, Member A.F.C.A. Committee to advise with N.C.A.A. Football Rules Committee



(Right)
Gilmour Dobie, Cornell University, Chairman, Stabilizing and Honorary Membership Committees



(Above, right)
Eugene Nixon, Pomona College, Third Vice President A.F.C.A. President Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain Football Coaches Association 1932



(Below)
Harry Stuhldreher, Villanova College, Trustee A.F.C.A. 1932. Chairman, Program Committee



(Left)
Edward L. Casey, Harvard University, Trustee A.F.C.A.



(Left)
W. A. Alexander, Georgia Tech, Chairman, Ethics Committee



(Below)
Burton Ingwersen, University of Iowa, Chairman A.F.C.A. Football Rules Committee



(Above)
Joseph McKenney, Boston College, Chairman, Football Officials Committee

this picture; we will show Rock that we are still thinking of him, appreciating the fine ideals that he always placed before us.

The Record of a Life

Name—Knut Kenneth Rockne.
Address—1417 East Wayne.
City—South Bend, Ind.
Born—March 4, 1888.
Died—March 31, 1931.
Birthplace—Voss, Norway.
Father's name—Louis Rockne.
Mother's name—Martha G. Jermon.
Family—Bonnie Skiles, wife; William, Knute, Jr., John, sons; Martha, Anna, Louise, sisters.
Lodges, Clubs, etc.—Elks, Kiwanis, Rotary.
Religious Affiliations—Roman Catholic.
Place of Death—Bazaar, Kansas.
Place of Burial—South Bend, Ind.
Date—April 4, 1931.
Officiating—Rev. Father Charles O'Donnell.

Addenda: Knute Kenneth Rockne, born in Voss, Norway, came to America at the age of five. A serious student in the elementary schools, he won applause as a young athlete. The limited resources of an immigrant family made necessary some years of labor. After high school he entered college older and wiser than most boys, with character crystallized and ideals of manhood fixed. Entering the University of Notre Dame in 1910 he was a brilliant athlete, original even then; and with Dorais, did more than any other to develop the "open game" in football; and particularly he proved the practicability of the forward pass. Appointed Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Notre Dame, he is remembered as one of the three or four most stimulating teachers of chemistry in the history of the University. Appointed Football Coach in 1917, he at once began to be recognized as a bold and original figure in developing and popularizing the game. When death came to him, the general admiration of the world acclaimed him one of the great figures in the history of football.

But above his great achievements in the field of athletics was his power not only to win the confidence and devotion of his own "boys" but of the manhood of the nation. Most virile of men, his example even more than his word inspired all to do their best. He placed banners in their hands, vision in their eyes, and unfailing honor in their lives. Like an eagle poised in incommunicable sunshine, he held a place apart. Like an eagle stricken in the sky, he finished his course. But the world is better for his work, and nobler for his memory. His eloquent,

wise speech, and his general scholarship have fired men with the ambition to be scholars in the classroom and athletes on the gridiron.

The football coaches of America who gave him such unselfish admiration will perpetuate his ideals and his lessons.

Presented by the American Football Coaches Association.

The American Football Coaches Association,

John F. Meehan, President.

William H. Cowell, Sec'y-Treas.

...The audience arose in silent tribute...

President Meehan: Frank Munn, who was a friend of Rockne's, was going to sing "Dry Your Tears," but apparently something has happened to the organ. I hope we will be fortunate enough to have Mr. Munn sing at our entertainment at the coaches' banquet.

Will Mr. McLaughry give us a report on the Entertainment Committee?

Mr. D. O. McLaughry: A very fine entertainment has been arranged for the banquet this evening. As I understand it, Earl Carroll will assist us in obtaining the entertainment. We expect a very fine evening.

President Meehan: Thank you, Mr. McLaughry.

The next report is one which Mr. Little drew up after considerable effort, time and patience, in which he received the co-operation of practically every coach in the United States. I believe this is a most interesting report, and I am sure we will enjoy Mr. Little's giving us this report.

...Mr. Little read his report...

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Louis Little, Chairman, Columbia University

DURING the past few years a great deal of criticism has been directed at football—much of it by people who did not understand the status of the game. Much of this criticism, however, has come from those who love the game and who are anxious to see it purged of what they honestly believe to be evil tendencies. Such criticism the Association welcomes for we, no less than the critics, are anxious to eradicate whatever faults the game may have. Indeed, this Association has from the very first stood squarely back of every proposal to make college football what it should be, namely, a normal extra-curricular activity which contributes to the development of the rounded personality of its participants.

Recently much has been said to the effect that intercollegiate football is overemphasized. Critics, for example, have vigorously claimed that football takes too much of the students' time and thought. Boys, they contend, go

to college to be educated and not to play football. Football coaches and others interested in the game, have not been deaf to this criticism. Their failure to date to reply to the charges leveled at the game has been in a large measure due to the fact that they were without concrete statistical information relative to the part football plays in the collegiate life of the student. It was this lack of information and the earnest desire to ascertain whether or not the assertion that football was overemphasized was true that induced the President and Trustees of this Association to appoint the Special Committee for which I am at this time reporting. To enable it to secure the fullest information possible your Committee drafted a detailed questionnaire which was sent to the authorities of more than four hundred colleges and universities of the United States. Both private and state institutions were included. In this questionnaire, which I know most of you have seen, we sought answers to twenty items. Among these were the number of hours devoted to practice in season and out of season, length of daily practice during the season, number of men who reported for practice, number of class hours missed because of the particular activity, i. e., basketball, debating or football, scholastic rating of the football squad in comparison with other athletic groups and with that of the entire student body, etc.

The Committee sought this information not only about football, but about every other college activity, athletic and non-athletic. In other words we wanted to ascertain, if possible, how much time students spent in engaging in each branch of athletics, in student publications, in dramatics, debating, band, glee club and all other extra-curricular activities. At this point I should like to make it clear that it was not and is not our purpose to criticize any other extra-curricular activity, whether intercollegiate or not. The other activities appear in this report merely because they shed light on the status of football in collegiate life.

Your Committee received excellent co-operation from the institutions to which the questionnaire was sent. The first two hundred replies or samples were turned over to a research assistant connected with the National Bureau of Economic Research. He did not know our purpose. The questionnaires were merely handed to him with the request that he tabulate as scientifically as possible the replies which they contained. While I am not going to weary you with the statistical details of his analyses which, by the

way, will be submitted as a part of this report, I do want to call your attention to what his finding shows. In doing so may I point out that some of the replies to the questionnaire items were not 100 per cent perfect, but this in no way alters the conclusions which one may deduce from the compiled tabulations.

In the first place we find that the average number of hours devoted to practice and lectures on football during the year is 109 (see Table I) as against 111 for debating, 186 for crew and 241 for student publications. Lacrosse takes up 122 hours of the students' time, and rehearsing for dramatics 132. Preparation for academic courses such as history, English, modern languages and chemistry vary greatly from institution to institution. The time required for the preparation of any one of these subjects much exceeds the time devoted to football as well as many other extra-curricular activities. Football, sixth on the list, is followed by basketball with 108 hours and track with 106.

When we turn to the time devoted to each activity out of season (see Table IV-B) we find that football ranks fourteenth with an average of 35 hours on the basis of 115 colleges reporting. In this category football is outranked by swimming, lacrosse, crew, golf, track, boxing, wrestling, glee club and basketball, not to mention others. In terms of weeks, the tabulations (see Table VIII) show that football averages 12.4 and ranks sixteenth. Only two sports, baseball and hockey, occupy fewer weeks. In length of daily practice (see Table X) football stands fifth, being exceeded by golf, dramatics, lacrosse and baseball. In connection with overemphasis, critics have often asserted that football encourages cutting of classes. In some instances this is probably true, yet the information we have gathered on this point (see Table XVII) shows that football stood in eighth place with an average of 4.52 days for 187 institutions which replied to this question.

I am sure you are all anxious to know how those who participate in intercollegiate football compare scholastically with those engaged in other extra-curricular activities and with the scholastic attainments of the student body as a whole. Unfortunately this particular item of the questionnaire was in the majority of cases answered in very general terms as "favorably" or "very favorably" or "compares well" or "ranks as high if not higher," etc. Your Committee, therefore, is unable to make any generalization on this question. It may be interesting, however, to know that re-

cently we have received from about ten institutions specific scholastic standings of their athletes and we are happy to note that in practically every case athletes are as high as if not higher than the general average.

In reply to the question, "Do you believe in voluntary spring practice?" 152 directors or coaches answered "yes"; 20 said "yes" with conditions. The conditions were three in number, namely, "if strictly voluntary," "in moderation," and "in large schools only"; 43 answered "no"; and one said he believed in compulsory practice. On the question of practice prior to September 15th, 107 said "yes"; 14 "yes" with conditions; and 93 "no." Many of those who answered "yes" explained why they answered in the affirmative. Among the more important reasons were "because of weather conditions must play early home games"; "men should be in good condition for early games"; "for conditioning purposes; allowing time to condition players and prevent injuries"; "impossible to have spring football." "Yes" with conditions stated that early practice should be for freshmen only. Those who replied in the negative gave two reasons: "too hot" and "our men can't afford to leave jobs."

Question 20, the last one on the list, namely, "Do you believe in a football training table?" brought about the same number of votes for and against. In all, 92 said "yes"; 28 "yes" with conditions, the conditions being "if expense is borne by players" and "only for social value connected with it"; 93 said "no"; 2 favored a selected diet but opposed a training table.

In a supplementary questionnaire addressed to college football captains, your Committee asked twelve questions. These questions and the answers to them are as follows:

1. As a football player why do you like the game?
 - To this question we have 273 replies but several captains give more than one reason. The total number of reasons is therefore larger than the number of replies received.
 - a. I like it because I love it..... 44
 - b. Educational reasons: "game builds up character," "football as a man-builder," a preparation for life..... 98
 - c. Develops the body physically and provides contacts..... 62
 - d. Emotional reasons: fighting and competitive spirit, thrill and excitement, a survival of the fittest, the only game for men and has a fascination that cannot be explained..... 98
 - e. Friendships made; like the kind of fellows that go into the game..... 23
 - f. The game gives an all-around physical and mental development..... 56
 - Out of 273 replies only three did not seem to like the game. They state: "I do not like it! I played for a scholarship." "I have ceased to like college football."
2. Why do they say that football is too intense and complicated?
 - a. Due to lack of acquaintance with the rules and spirit of the game, jealous of it, know it from newspapers only..... 78
 - b. Because they have never played the game themselves..... 42
 - c. Lack of understanding of the game..... 72
 - d. Can't stand the game themselves, dislike bodily contacts, too rough for

- them, are "lazy or dumb," lack "guts"..... 28
 - e. Find various faults with the game, think that it interferes with studies..... 15
 - f. No replies or remarks only remotely connected with question..... 38
3. What is your reaction to the proposition: football of today against overemphasis?
 - a. Game is overemphasized..... 23
 - b. There is no overemphasis whatever..... 179
 - c. Some overemphasis in some places..... 54
 - d. Blank or not to the point..... 17
 4. Do you believe that a schedule of eight or nine games is too long?
 - a. No..... 237
 - b. No, with conditions..... 17
 - c. Yes..... 16
 - d. Indecisive or blank..... 3
 - No, with conditions—"No, if there is sufficient reserve strength"; "no, it depends on size of school"; "no, if not properly balanced"; "no, however, depends upon material."
 - Yes—"Six games are sufficient"; "seven games"; "it kills interest to have such long schedules."
 5. Do you as a player favor inter-sectional games?
 - a. Yes..... 201
 - b. Yes, with conditions..... 45
 - c. No..... 23
 - d. Blank or not to the point..... 4
 6. A. If spring practice is voluntary do you favor the same, provided it does not interfere with other activities?
 - a. Yes..... 201
 - b. Yes, with conditions..... 45
 - c. No..... 54
 - d. Blank..... 4
 - B. Do you feel that often a player, by spring instructions, improves in play so much that he becomes a member of the varsity the following year?
 - a. Yes..... 89
 - b. Yes, conditional..... 23
 - c. No..... 49
 - d. Blank..... 108
 7. Do you favor beginning fall practice before September 15th?
 - a. Yes..... 128
 - b. Yes, with conditions..... 44
 - c. No..... 92
 - d. No, with conditions..... 6
 8. How many hours do you believe the daily workout should last during the season?
 - Suggested for two hours..... 133
 - Suggested for less than two hours..... 47
 - Suggested for more than two hours..... 156
 9. Are you in favor of a football training table?
 - a. No..... 32
 - b. Yes..... 217
 10. Do you prefer a paid coaching staff or amateur coaches giving their services free?
 - a. Want paid coach..... 269
 - b. Amateur coaches..... 1
 - c. Paid, but not more than college president..... 1
 - d. Amateur coaches, if all schools had them..... 1
 - e. Blank..... 1
 11. Do you think that the coach should be on the bench during the game or should the captain direct the team without any aid from the coach?
 - a. Coach should be on bench..... 207
 - b. Should be on bench but not direct..... 12
 - c. Should not be on bench..... 13
 - d. Should co-operate with captain..... 6
 - e. Blank..... 6
 12. We find that there are several of the collegiate sports and activities that take a great deal more of the players' time than football does. Do you find this to be true? If so name the activity and give the details.
 - a. Yes..... 138
 - b. No (football takes more time than any other activity)..... 87
 - c. Blank or not to the point..... 48
 - The following activities have been mentioned in the 138 replies that agreed with the question:
 - 1. Basketball..... 63
 - 2. Track..... 39
 - 3. Baseball..... 30
 - 4. Dramatics..... 15
 - 5. Crew..... 14
 - 6. Debating..... 14
 - 7. Student Publications..... 11
 - 8. Glee Club..... 7
 - 9. Boxing..... 5
 - 10. University Band..... 5
 - 11. Golf..... 3
 - 12. Wrestling..... 2
 - 13. Swimming..... 2
 - 14. Hockey..... 2
 - 15. Lacrosse..... 2
 - 16. Gymnastics..... 1

It is the opinion of the Committee that the information obtained from the questionnaires indicates that football is not overemphasized. That it

may be overemphasized in some institutions we do not deny, but to condemn the game because too much attention is paid to it in a few institutions is manifestly unfair and unjust. It would be just as sensible to condemn a religious or political institution in its entirety because some official was lax in the performance of his duty. Of course there are those who stoutly maintain that the sole function of the college is the exclusive attention to things scholastic. But in the opinion of this Committee those who entertain this notion view the purpose of collegiate life very narrowly. Collegiate training and collegiate experience means more or should mean more than mere scholastic endeavor. It should develop to the fullest possible degree that which we call self or personality. For after all personality is the key to a successful life measured in terms of usefulness, achievement and happiness.

In making this statement your Committee has not the slightest intention of belittling the scholastic side of college life. The library, study hall, laboratory and classroom are fundamental in the building of the student's personality. If he wishes to cultivate intellectual ability he must develop desirable habits of memory and imagination, and he must learn to concentrate in his reading, in his listening, in his note taking and in his experimenting. He must develop ability to form reliable judgments, to organize thought processes and to give effective expression to his thinking.

But the library, study hall and classroom are not the only collegiate agencies or means that make for the development of personality. Extra-curricular activities along with other agencies contribute to this end and among these extra-curricular activities is football. Football, we believe, tests a boy's capacity and tends to increase his self-confidence. It brings out and develops in him qualities of leadership—leadership which is self-confident, creative, independent and aggressive. The game makes for mental alertness, poise and self-control.

Those of us who have played the game know what it does in developing a spirit of co-operation and fair play. Friendships of everlasting duration are formed. But these benefits are familiar to you all.

There can be no denying that football is a popular game, and therefore attracts outside interest over which neither we nor the college or university officials have direct control. We should, however, guard against the evils that from time to time threaten the game. To put it differently, our chief concern should be to see that

football remains a vital cog in the largest education of the students who participate in the game. The statistics collected by your Committee indicate pretty conclusively that the game the country over is not overemphasized and that it fits into the life of the college. Several non-scholastic activities occupy more of the students' time than football; others occupy less. Stripped of the glamour that goes with the crowds, over which we have no control, football is one of the natural outlets of the college student.

Committee:

Louis Little, Chairman, Columbia University,
Charles Bachman, University of Florida,
Alvin McMillan, Kansas Agricultural College,
Noble Kizer, Purdue University,
Paul Schissler, Oregon Agricultural College.

APPENDIX, CONTAINING STATISTICAL TABLES

Explanation of the method used in analyzing the replies to the questionnaire; the same procedure applied to each question.

THE AVERAGES

From the replies sent in, all the figures relative to each sport are abstracted on separate sheets. Then all the figures listed on the "football sheet" are added up and a total is obtained; the same is done for all the other sports. The totals for each sport are divided by the number of colleges that have reported that particular sport and an average (or arithmetic mean) is thus obtained for each one.

The next step is to compare the averages. The sports are listed according to the magnitude of their averages; so that one can easily see which is the largest, the second largest and so on, as well as the place occupied by football. The first column which has a heading "place" or the "place occupied" indicates that order.

THE PROBABLE ERRORS

By a standard statistical process one can get the "probable error" (P. E.) of each average. The probable error has the following meaning. If we have an average of 40 and a probable error of plus or minus 5, it means that, if one takes another case in addition to the number included, the chances are fifty-fifty that its value is going to fall between 35 and 45. The probable error is always given with a plus and minus sign in front of it.

In using this device in our analysis, we must keep in mind that it becomes meaningless when the number of items (colleges reporting) is small.

The statistical process of deriving the probable error is as follows: The

difference of every figure from the average of its group is taken. As some of the figures are larger than the average and others smaller, the differences are going to be positive (when the figure is greater than the average) and negative (when the figure is smaller than the average) and have plus and minus signs. In order to get rid of the negative (minus) signs the differences are squared and a total of all the squared differences is obtained. The total squared differences are divided by the number of cases and the square root of the figure obtained gives us that standard deviation (or the root-mean-square deviation). This is a very widely used statistical measure. When a distance equal to the standard deviation is laid off on each side of the average (mean), in a normal or a slightly skewed distribution, about two-thirds of all the cases will be included. The standard deviation divided by the square root of the number of cases (colleges reporting) and multiplied by .6745 gives us the Probable Error.

AVERAGES EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL

The next step consists in expressing all the averages as percentages of total. The averages of figures for all the sports are added up and expressed as a per cent of the total obtained. The assumption is made that an imaginary individual or group of individuals participate in all activities and spend 100 units of time on all of them. Each sport is then taken as a component of 100. By this process one merely puts the averages obtained on a more comparable basis. Out of season swimming takes, on the average 69 hours and football 35. When put on a percentage basis, swimming equals 8.4 per cent of the total and football 4.3 per cent. Thus it only indicates more clearly that out of season swimming takes nearly twice as much time as football.

COMPARATIVE RELIABILITY OF AVERAGES

Once the averages have been obtained for the various sports it is useful to know how good these averages are. For instance, if we have a group of men with an average weight of 160 pounds, we must find out the individual weights in the group in order to reach a conclusion about the group. In one case the weights of all the men may fall between 140 and 180 pounds with an average of 160 pounds, but there may also be a case wherein a number of men weigh around 90 and 100 pounds and the rest weigh between 200 and 250 pounds; the average weight may still be 160 pounds or very near to it as in the first case. It is obvious that this average weight of

160 pounds must in some way be qualified, if we are to compare the two groups. What we must know is the degree of scatter around the average in each case, or, in other words, the distances of the individual weights from the average in the first case and in the second case.

Let us assume that we have a group of colleges that report how much time they devote to football. None of them devotes less than 80 or more than 120; the average is 105.

We may have another group of colleges that also report on football and also devote on the average 105 hours. But some of the colleges in this second group practice only 50 or 60 hours; while the others devote from 150 to 180 hours. In spite of that, the average number of hours devoted by the second group is also 105. It is obvious that this average number of hours—105, must, in some way, be qualified, if we are to compare the time devoted to football in the two groups of colleges.

The probable error described above gives us some idea how representative the average is in each particular case. But one cannot compare the probable errors of two or more averages; therefore, one has to use another measure that would show the relative degree of scatter, or clustering together of the figures from which the average has been obtained. In order to do that one takes the particular average and expresses it as a percentage of its standard deviation. The result is the coefficient of variation developed by the English statistician, Pearson.

When analyzing the number of hours devoted to practice during the season we find that the average number of hours devoted to football is 109 as against 85 for wrestling. The coefficient of variation for football is 19 per cent and for wrestling 84 per cent. This shows that the average for football is four times as representative of each individual report than the one for wrestling; that the individual reports for football cluster much closer around 109 hours than do the reports for wrestling, which have a much greater scatter and are wider apart. The coefficient of variation has no absolute meaning. The fact that football has in this particular case one of 19 per cent does not mean much in itself. The value of this measure is comparative. In looking over the coefficients for the various sports we may judge which of the averages are the more representative ones.

TABLE I
NUMBER OF HOURS DEVOTED TO PRACTICE AND LECTURES DURING SEASON

Place Occupied	Type of Activity	Average No. of Hours	Probable Error
1	Student publications.	241	+ or - 13.4
2	Crew	186	+ or - 9.4

3	Dramatics	132	+ or - 17.7
4	Lacrosse	122	+ or - 11.2
5	Debating	111	+ or - 14.7
6	Football	109	+ or - 1.8
7	Basketball	108	+ or - 2.4
8	Track	106	+ or - 3.5
9	Water Polo	102	+ or - 12.0
10	Gymnastics	102	+ or - 22.7
11	Baseball	101	+ or - 2.3
12	Swimming	100	+ or - 14.3
13	University Band	97	+ or - 4.8
14	Glee Club	90	+ or - 4.1
15	Golf	87	+ or - 10.5
16	Wrestling	85	+ or - 7.6
17	Boxing	84	+ or - 5.2
18	Hockey	76	+ or - 7.1

NOTE—The "Average Number of Hours" is the arithmetic mean of the figures given by various colleges. As to the significance of those averages see TABLE II.

TABLE II
NUMBER OF HOURS DEVOTED TO PRACTICE AND LECTURES DURING SEASON

The comparative reliability of the results obtained

Place Occupied	Type of Activity	Average No. of Hrs.	No. of Colleges	Coefficient of Variation
1	Football	109	200	19%
2	Basketball	108	183	27%
3	Baseball	101	127	30%
4	Track	106	155	42%
5	Glee Club	90	116	57%
6	University Band	97	109	68%
7	Wrestling	85	49	84%
8	Debating	111	95	104%
9	Boxing	84	50	108%
10	Golf	87	48	118%
11	Dramatics	132	92	129%
12	Swimming	100	51	155%
13	Student Public.	241	95	203%
14	Hockey	76	21	229%
15	Gymnastics	102	51	245%
16	Lacrosse	122	17	403%
17	Water Polo	102	16	454%
18	Crew	186	6	569%

TABLE III
NUMBER OF HOURS DEVOTED TO PRACTICE AND LECTURES DURING SEASON

Average Number of Hours Devoted to each Activity Expressed as a Percentage of the Sum of All the Averages

Place Occupied	Type of Activity	Per Cent of Total
1	Student Publications	11.8
2	Crew	9.1
3	Dramatics	6.5
4	Lacrosse	6.0
5	Debating	5.4
6	Football	5.3
7	Basketball	5.3
8	Track	5.2
9	Baseball	5.0
10	Water Polo	5.0
11	Gymnastics	5.0
12	Swimming	4.9
13	University Band	4.8
14	Glee Club	4.4
15	Golf	4.3
16	Wrestling	4.2
17	Boxing	4.1
18	Hockey	3.7

NOTE—The percentages are based on the averages and the significance of any one of them depends on the significance of the averages.

Furthermore, the assumptions are made that the number of men participating in an activity does not vary from college to college and that all colleges have reported all their activities.

TABLE IV-A
NUMBER OF HOURS DEVOTED TO PRACTICE AND LECTURES DURING SEASON

Average Number of Hours Devoted to Each Activity if 100 Hours Are Devoted to Football Each Average Expressed as a Relative of the Average Hours Devoted to Football

Place Occupied	Type of Activity	No. of Hours (Index)
1	Student Publications	221
2	Crew	171
3	Dramatics	121
4	Lacrosse	112
5	Debating	102
6	Football	100
7	Basketball	99
8	Track	97
9	Gymnastics	94
10	Water Polo	94
11	Baseball	93
12	Swimming	92
13	University Band	89
14	Glee Club	82
15	Golf	80
16	Wrestling	78
17	Boxing	77
18	Hockey	70

NOTE—Compare with Table I. Significance depends on significance of averages.

We have the average time devoted to each sport. In order to give a clearer picture of how the other sports stand in relation to football the following is done.

The 109 hours devoted to football are taken and the averages for all the other sports are expressed

as a percentage of that figure. The average number of hours devoted to football is thus going to be 100, those sports to which less time is devoted than to football are going to be below 100; those that take up on the average more time are going to be above 100.

The calculation to get the figure for each sport is as follows. The average for each sport is divided by 109 hours devoted to football and the result multiplied by 100.

TABLE IV-B
TIME DEVOTED TO EACH ACTIVITY OUT OF SEASON: IN HOURS

Place	Type of Activity	Aver. No. of Hours	Probable Error	As Per Cent of Total	No. of Colleges reporting
1	Swimming	69	+ or - 11	8.4	18
2	Golf	69	+ or - 8	8.4	20
3	Lacrosse	68	+ or - 19	8.3	8
4	Crew	67	+ or - 2	8.2	3
5	Student Public.	65	+ or - 16	8.0	8
6	Hockey	44	+ or - 14	5.4	2
7	Gymnastics	44	+ or - 5	5.4	11
8	Track	43	+ or - 3	5.3	52
9	Boxing	43	+ or - 6	5.3	12
10	Wrestling	40	+ or - 5	4.9	16
11	Dramatics	37	+ or - 5	4.5	9
12	Glee Club	36	+ or - 6	4.4	15
13	Basketball	35	+ or - 2	4.3	60
14	Football	35	+ or - 1	4.3	115
15	Debating	34	+ or - 4	4.2	17
16	University Band	30	+ or - 5	3.7	10
17	Baseball	29	+ or - 2	3.6	30
18	Water Polo	28	+ or - 4	3.4	4

*NOTE—Since this table was prepared, information from five other institutions having crews has been received. The information, however, does not greatly alter these figures.

TABLE V
TIME DEVOTED TO EACH ACTIVITY OUT OF SEASON

Place	Type of Activity	Number of Colleges Reporting	Coefficient of Variability
1	Crew	3*	8%
2	Water Polo	4*	42%
3	Gymnastics	11*	52%
4	Football	115	54%
5	Dramatics	9*	58%
6	Basketball	60	61%
7	Hockey	2*	65%
8	Baseball	30	67%
9	Debating	17	69%
10	Wrestling	16	71%
11	Boxing	12	71%
12	Golf	20	74%
13	Track	52	81%
14	University Band	10*	84%
15	Glee Club	15	96%
16	Swimming	18	98%
17	Student Public	8*	101%
18	Lacrosse	8*	120%

TABLE VI
TIME SPENT ON EACH ACTIVITY OUT OF SEASON: IN WEEKS

Place	Type of Activity	Average No. of Weeks	Probable Error	As Per Cent of Total	No. of Colleges reporting
1	Stu. Public.	14.17	+ or - 3.64	10.6	6**
2	Gymnastics	11.93	+ or - 1.67	8.9	15
3	Golf	9.19	+ or - .78	6.9	21
4	Swimming	8.83	+ or - .90	6.6	23
5	Water Polo	8.40	+ or - 1.71	6.3	5**
6	Boxing	8.33	+ or - 1.05	6.2	15
7*	Crew	8.00		6.0	15
8	Wrestling	7.89	+ or - 1.02	5.9	19
9	Glee Club	7.75	+ or - 1.03	5.8	8**
10	Dramatics	7.60	+ or - .40	5.7	10
11	Debating	7.40	+ or - .84	5.5	15
12	Track	7.00	+ or - .45	5.2	65
13	Lacrosse	6.25	+ or - .74	4.7	8**
14	Univ. Band	5.11	+ or - .94	3.8	9**
15	Basketball	4.62	+ or - .23	3.5	64
16	Baseball	4.47	+ or - .37	3.4	34
17	Football	4.25	+ or - .13	3.2	118
18	Hockey	2.33		1.8	7**

*Not significant.
**Since this table was prepared information from five other institutions having crews has been received. The information, however, does not greatly alter the figures.

TABLE VII
TIME SPENT ON EACH ACTIVITY OUT OF SEASON: IN WEEKS

Place	Type of Activity	Number of Colleges Reporting	Coefficient of Variability
1	Dramatics	10	25%
2	Football	118	49%
3	Lacrosse	8	50%*
4	Glee Club	8	55%*
5	Golf	21	58%
6	Basketball	64	58%
7	Debating	15	65%
8	Water Polo	5	68%*
9	Boxing	15	72%
10	Swimming	23	72%
11	Baseball	34	72%

12	Track	65	77%
13	Gymnastics	15	80%
14	University Band	9	82%*
15	Wrestling	19	84%
16	Student Public	6	93%
17	Crew	1	---
18	Hockey	1	---

*Not significant.

TABLE VIII
WEEKS DEVOTED THROUGHOUT THE
ENTIRE YEAR

Place	Type of Activity	Average No. of Weeks	Probable Error	As Per Cent Total	No. of Col-leges
1	Student Public	33.7	+ or -.4	10.1	56
2	Univ. Band	28.1	+ or -.7	8.4	84
3	Glee Club	27.7	+ or -.7	8.3	88
4	Gymnastics	24.8	+ or -.2	7.4	41
5	Crew	24.6	+ or -.2	7.4	5
6	Dramatics	21.9	+ or -.8	6.0	71
7	Debating	19.9	+ or -.8	6.0	71
8	Swimming	17.5	+ or -.2	5.2	49
9	Water Polo	16.5	+ or -.5	4.6	12
10	Track	15.5	+ or -.5	4.6	142
11	Wrestling	14.8	+ or -.7	4.4	48
12	Boxing	14.1	+ or -.7	4.2	47
13	Lacrosse	13.8	+ or -.1	4.1	17
14	Basketball	13.5	+ or -.2	4.0	172
15	Golf	12.9	+ or -.8	3.9	44
16	Football	12.4	+ or -.2	3.7	195
17	Baseball	11.6	+ or -.2	3.5	118
18	Hockey	10.9	+ or -.5	3.3	18

TABLE IX
WEEKS DEVOTED THROUGHOUT THE
ENTIRE YEAR

Place	Type of Activity	Number of Colleges Reporting	Coefficient of Variability
1	Student Publications	56	14%
2	Crew	5	26%
3	Football	195	26%
4	Hockey	18	28%
5	Basketball	172	29%
6	Baseball	118	32%
7	University Band	84	33%
8	Glee Club	88	35%
9	Lacrosse	17	43%
10	Gymnastics	41	46%
11	Water Polo	12	47%
12	Debating	71	48%
13	Wrestling	48	50%
14	Track	142	52%
15	Dramatics	65	52%
16	Golf	44	58%
17	Boxing	47	62%
18	Swimming	49	73%

TABLE X
LENGTH OF DAILY PRACTICE DURING
SEASON; IN HOURS

Place	Type of Activity	Average No. of Hours	Probable Error	As Per Cent Total	No. of Col-leges
1	Golf	2.15	+ or -.10	7.3	43
2	Dramatics	2.09	+ or -.10	7.1	61
3	Baseball	1.96	+ or -.05	6.7	121
4	Lacrosse	1.85	+ or -.13	6.3	17
5	Football	1.78	+ or -.02	6.0	201
6	Basketball	1.70	+ or -.04	5.8	180
7	Hockey	1.68	+ or -.09	5.7	20
8	Student Public	1.67	+ or -.15	5.7	35
9	Crew	1.61	+ or -.21	5.5	7
10	Debating	1.59	+ or -.09	5.4	57
11	Univ. Band	1.53	+ or -.07	5.2	73
12	Wrestling	1.53	+ or -.07	5.2	48
13	Boxing	1.46	+ or -.09	4.9	46
14	Glee Club	1.46	+ or -.07	4.9	80
15	Track	1.44	+ or -.05	4.9	146
16	Swimming	1.35	+ or -.09	4.6	47
17	Water Polo	1.33	+ or -.15	4.5	12
18	Gymnastics	1.28	+ or -.08	4.3	41

TABLE XI
LENGTH OF DAILY PRACTICE DURING
SEASON; IN HOURS

Place	Type of Activity	Number of Colleges Reporting	Coefficient of Variability
1	Football	201	17%
2	Hockey	20	23%
3	Baseball	121	26%
4	Basketball	180	28%
5	Lacrosse	17	30%
6	Golf	43	32%
7	Wrestling	48	33%
8	Crew	7*	35%
9	Dramatics	61	36%
10	University Band	73	38%
11	Water Polo	12	38%
12	Gymnastics	41	42%
13	Debating	57	42%
14	Glee Club	80	42%
15	Boxing	46	43%
16	Track	146	43%
17	Swimming	47	46%
18	Student Public	35	54%

*Not significant.

TABLE XII
LENGTH OF DAILY PRACTICE OUT OF
SEASON

Place	Type of Activity	Average No. of Hours	Probable Error	As Per Cent Total	No. of Col-leges
1	Golf	2.07	+ or -.27	7.9	22
2	Univ. Band	1.73	+ or -.13	6.6	8
3	Football	1.71	+ or -.05	6.5	119
4	Lacrosse	1.69	+ or -.15	6.5	8
5	Baseball	1.60	+ or -.07	6.1	29
6	Basketball	1.60	+ or -.04	6.1	55
7	Student Public	1.56	+ or -.69	6.0	4
8	Glee Club	1.51	+ or -.19	5.8	14
9	Boxing	1.50	+ or -.11	5.7	9
10	Crew	1.50	+ or -.24	5.7	2
11	Wrestling	1.44	+ or -.07	5.5	16
12	Hockey	1.33	+ or -.24	5.1	3
13	Gymnastics	1.27	+ or -.08	4.9	13
14	Debating	1.27	+ or -.19	4.8	11
15	Swimming	1.15	+ or -.07	4.4	17
16	Track	1.12	+ or -.04	4.3	54
17	Dramatics	1.12	+ or -.18	4.3	4
18	Water Polo	1.00	+ or -.16	3.8	3

TABLE XIII
LENGTH OF DAILY PRACTICE OUT OF
SEASON

Place	Type of Activity	Number of Colleges Reporting	Coefficient of Variability
1	Wrestling	16	30%
2	Boxing	9	31%*
3	University Band	8	31%*
4	Basketball	65	33%
5	Gymnastics	13	33%
6	Crew	2	33%*
7	Lacrosse	8	36%*
8	Baseball	29	38%
9	Track	54	38%
10	Swimming	17	38%
11	Water Polo	3	41%*
12	Hockey	3	47%*
13	Dramatics	4	48%*
14	Debating	11	49%*
15	Football	119	49%
16	Glee Club	14	70%
17	Golf	22	90%
18	Student Public	4	92%*

*Not significant.

TABLE XIV
NUMBER OF MEN WHO REPORTED AT THE
BEGINNING OF THE SEASON

Place	Type of Activity	Number of Colleges Reporting	Average Number of Men
1	Gymnastics	41	108
2	Crew	6	84
3	Glee Club	94	59
4	University Band	92	58
5	Football	219	56
6	Lacrosse	21	56
7	Track	165	50
8	Dramatics	69	46
9	Baseball	139	39
10	Boxing	49	39
11	Student Public	62	37
12	Basketball	198	36
13	Swimming	54	36
14	Wrestling	56	33
15	Water Polo	11	27
16	Hockey	23	26
17	Debating	81	24
18	Golf	55	21

TABLE XV
NUMBER OF MEN WHO REPORTED FOR
PRACTICE OUT OF SEASON

Place	Type of Activity	Number of Colleges Reporting	Average Number of Men
1	Glee Club	14	60
2	University Band	12	58
3	Crew	4	58
4	Football	132	52
5	Track	77	37
6	Basketball	79	31
7	Boxing	15	21
8	Baseball	42	29
9	Dramatics	7	29
10	Gymnastics	16	28
11	Lacrosse	12	28
12	Swimming	26	25
13	Wrestling	24	23
14	Student Public	7	22
15	Hockey	4	22
16	Water Polo	3	19
17	Debating	17	18
18	Golf	24	15

TABLE XVI
NUMBER OF MEN COMPETING ON VARSITY,
FRESHMAN AND INTRAMURAL TEAMS

Place	Type of Activity	Number of Colleges Reporting	Average Number of Men
1	Basketball	189	146
2	Football	205	124
3	Track	157	110
4	Baseball	135	108
5	Water Polo	17	107
6	Crew	5	106
7	Swimming	50	93

8	Hockey	22	79
9	Gymnastics	38	78
10	Lacrosse	21	75
11	Wrestling	50	67
12	Boxing	56	62
13	Golf	52	60
14	Dramatics	57	60
15	Glee Club	71	51
16	University Band	87	44
17	Student Publications	52	39
18	Debating	71	27

TABLE XVII
NUMBER OF CLASS DAYS MISSED DURING
THE SEASON

Place	Type of Activity	Average No. of Days	Probable Error	As Per Cent Total	No. of Col-leges
1	Stu. Public	8.68	+ or -.166	10.1	25
2	Glee Club	7.13	+ or -.57	8.3	69
3	Debating	6.37	+ or -.45	7.4	68
4	Crew	6.00	---	7.0	1
5	Basketball	5.87	+ or -.20	6.9	164
6	Baseball	5.33	+ or -.19	6.2	118
7	Univ. Band	4.71	+ or -.38	5.5	56
8	Football	4.52	+ or -.20	5.2	187
9	Hockey	4.20	+ or -.33	4.9	15
10	Dramatics	4.03	+ or -.47	4.7	37
11	Water Polo	4.00	+ or -.52	4.6	8
12	Lacrosse	3.93	+ or -.23	4.6	14
13	Gymnastics	3.73	+ or -.26	4.4	15
14	Track	3.77	+ or -.16	4.3	129
15	Golf	3.66	+ or -.20	4.3	38
16	Wrestling	3.61	+ or -.33	4.2	112
17	Boxing	3.28	+ or -.55	3.8	21
18	Swimming	3.21	+ or -.37	3.7	83

TABLE XVIII
NUMBER OF CLASS DAYS MISSED DURING
THE SEASON

Place	Type of Activity	Number of Colleges Reporting	Coefficient of Variability
1	Lacrosse	14	33%
2	Gymnastics	15	40%
3	Hockey	15	45%
4	Golf	38	49%
5	Water Polo	8	55%*
6	Baseball	118	56%
7	Football	187	60%
8	Basketball	164	63%
9	Swimming	33	65%
10	Track	129	72%
11	Debating	68	86%
12	Wrestling	31	89%
13	University Band	56	91%
14	Glee Club	69	100%
15	Dramatics	37	104%
16	Boxing	31	113%
17	Student Public	25	142%
18	Crew	1	---

*Not significant.

(Applause.)

President Meehan: Thank you, Mr. Little.

Mr. Cowell has arranged for 500 copies of this report. They are on the table outside of this room, in the event anyone wants to take one of these reports with him.

At this time I will make the appointments: Nominating Committee—W. A. Alexander, Charles E. Dorais, and Sumner A. Dole.

Football Rules Committee—D. E. McGugin, Howard H. Jones, and Louis Little.

Resolutions Committee—S. S. Willaman, Austin Tate, and G. H. McCracken.

Last night at the trustees' meeting a committee was appointed to attend the N. C. A. A. meeting and to obtain for us information regarding our meeting of next year. That will be brought before the house this afternoon, so that we will have some idea of whether or not we want the meeting in New York City, the Coast or elsewhere. The point we want to bring before the coaches' mind is the fact that in 1933 the World's Fair will be

held in Chicago, and this might be something for us to consider in changing the place of our meeting to Chicago in 1933, even though we don't change next year.

We have reversed the order of the program of the day due to the fact that football, the injuries and the deaths received therefrom have been the subject of considerable criticism, and the fact also that our afternoon meeting is an open meeting. Therefore, we have decided to have a closed meeting, where football coaches are privately assembled, and where they may speak their minds, knowing that those members of the press who are here will consider that this is a technical discussion. We hope that they will not misconstrue our intentions as the coaches want to render all the assistance they can to the Rules Committee.

We are going to ask Mr. Ingwersen to read his report this morning, and then we will have an hour's discussion. After that time, Mr. Ingwersen will make another report and read that this afternoon. We will substitute the district reports that usually come in the morning to take the place of this hour's discussion in the afternoon.

Mr. Ingwersen, will you make your report now?

Mr. B. A. Ingwersen: It has been the feeling of the Committee that due to the fact that so much agitation is going on against the game of football, we, as coaches, should do something constructive for the game of football which will let the public, the press, the educators and the Rules Committee know that we are in favor of any constructive work that may help the game.

...Mr. Ingwersen read his report, with the following interpolations:

(1) Before the section dealing with interference on passes, Mr. Ingwersen said:

The members of the Committee feel they want some action on the next one I am going to bring up which deals with interference on the forward pass. They would like some of the brilliant coaches to make some suggestions on this because it is one of the most vital things in football today. More games have been lost and won this past year just on the judgment of an official, where one official may be honest in his conviction as to what he saw and will rule a play a certain way while another may rule it another way.

In the Middle West this situation has come up several times; an end is going down the field, and there happens to be a slow halfback trying to cover him. The end starts, goes down the field and gets by the halfback. Here is your defensive halfback who is slow with the end past him. The

halfback would look back over his shoulder for the pass. The end would turn, run back for the pass and collide into the halfback. Most officials, or some officials, would call interference on the offensive man. They have just as much logic as another man. I wish some rules could be made that would put it up to the officials so they could all rule the play the same way. If we could get something definite in there, it would be a big help.

REPORT OF RULES COMMITTEE

Burton E. Ingwersen, University of Iowa

IT is the opinion of this Committee that the American Football Coaches Association is fairly well satisfied with the rules as they are and does not wish to do any changing unless there is a great demand to do so.

The National Football Rules Committee is to be congratulated on the fine piece of work it has done the last few years in modifying the present rules, as the rules have never been more easily interpreted than they were this past season.

Future Conventions

July 28-29, 1932. Mid-Summer Convention of American Football Coaches Association and National Collegiate Athletic Association, in Los Angeles, California. (The Olympic Games open July 30, 1932.)

August 7, 1932. Semi-annual Dinner, American Football Coaches Association, Huntington Hotel, Pasadena, California. (This is the night preceding the Olympic Football Demonstration.)

Dec. 26-27, 1932. Annual Convention, American Football Coaches Association, New York City.

Dec. 27-28, 1932. Annual Convention, Physical Director's Association, New York City.

Dec. 28-29, 1932. Annual Convention, Student Health Association, New York City.

Dec. 29-30, 1932. Annual Convention, National Collegiate Athletic Association, New York City.

The Committee will try to present to the Association the opinions and suggestions of its members in as concise a manner as possible. We hope that the President will arrange for an open discussion so every one will have an opportunity to voice his ideas.

The Committee has avoided, in preparing this report, taking a stand regarding the present rules or any changes. We feel that it is best for the President of the Association to present our report to the coaches and let them in discussion decide just what they would like to do.

The Committee did not send out a

questionnaire this year as the Chairman last year had such a hard time in getting the questionnaires back. We, however, got in touch with seventy-five to one hundred coaches and got their suggestions. Approximately half of these coaches thought the rules were very satisfactory in their present form, while the rest offered some suggestions. In several instances it was thought that due to the number of deaths, which caused agitation against the game, they would favor any constructive rule changes which would reduce the possibility of fatal injury.

In this connection, the wedge on the kick-off is given most of the blame, especially in the East. While the majority of the coaches favored the retention of the kick-off as a spectacular play of public appeal, yet it was felt that the following modifications should be discussed. First, that the kicking team tee up the ball, thus making the kick higher and allowing the kicking team more time to get down the field. It has been argued by some that this would merely allow the receiving team to form a wedge deeper down the field. Secondly, that seven linemen of the team receiving the kick-off line up within the fifty and forty yard lines and the four backs be placed anywhere on the field that the coach desires. Bringing the seven linemen forward will make the wedge formation practically impossible. The seven linemen would line up with the ends at least five yards from the side line so as to destroy as much as possible the concentration of the personnel on the field. Then, after the kick-off the men could deploy themselves as they or the coach saw fit. The kicking team must kick the ball from a spot no more than five yards from either side of the center of the field. The kick could be a punt if so desired.

Roughing the forward passer has come in for a great deal of criticism. The committee feels that it is the duty of the referee to watch the passer and see that he is not roughed or manhandled illegally and stay with him until the play is completed.

The interpretation of a rule that has caused much comment concerns lateral passes on kick-offs. Some feel that when the receiving team makes a lateral pass, the kicking team should be allowed to run with the ball if it should intercept the lateral pass.

Interference on passes should come in for consideration. It is felt that the rule should be made so definite that there will not be the present diversity of decisions by officials.

Another point for discussion is that of moving the goal posts back to the goal line, the argument being that

place-kicks and drop-kicks from the field have become extinct.

The Committee has herein presented the changes that have universally been suggested. We regret that time and space will not allow mention of every suggestion. The Committee recommends that during the open discussion which will follow, individuals will express any opinion or recommend other modifications of the rules not here mentioned.

BURTON A. INGWERSEN, Chairman.

ROBERT WADDELL, Carnegie Tech.

HARRY ROBERTSON, Oglethorpe Univ.

CLYDE LITTLEFIELD, Univ. of Texas.

President Meehan: We will now open the discussion. Mr. Ingwersen will probably answer the suggestions he has made, point for point. If there are any other suggestions or changes, we can incorporate them in the report he makes to the Rules Committee.

Mr. Ingwersen: The first one that the Committee brought up was regarding the wedge on the kick-off. I will read the two suggestions that were made. The first was that the kicking team tee up the ball, thus making the kick higher and allowing the kicking team more time to get down the field. The second suggestion was that the seven linemen of the team receiving the kick-off line up within the fifty and forty yard lines, and the four backs be placed anywhere on the field that the coach desires. Bringing the seven linemen forward will make the wedge formation practically impossible. The seven linemen will line up with the ends at least five yards from the side line so as to destroy as much as possible the concentration of personnel on the field. Then, after the kick-off, the men could deploy themselves as they or the coach saw fit. The kicking team must kick the ball from no more than five yards from the center of the field, and the kick could be a punt if so desired.

Mr. Brown: I would like to ask if we have any information showing that we have had injuries due to the wedge.

Mr. Ingwersen: We have had this from newspapers. We have no specific cases, and have not gone out to study it. We know this, that if a wedge is coming up the field, with the kicking team going down, both teams running twenty-five or thirty yards at full speed, there will be some impact when they meet. As coaches, most of us teach our men to throw their bodies under that wedge sideways. We try to do that. You get a boy on the side lines and you are going to send him into the football game. It is his first big chance of getting into the game and he starts down that field. He might have been taught about throwing his body into the men, but generally,

no matter what that boy's intentions are, when he goes down to tackle the man with the ball where there is a wedge, he will forget about throwing his body, but will drive himself straight through the wedge, which is very dangerous.

We are not certain whether injuries have been caused by the wedge but we feel there is so much agitation that we should make the suggestion.

Mr. Brown: Isn't that a question for coaching rather than rules?

Mr. Ingwersen: For the coaches?

Mr. Brown: To coach their players instead of changing the rules. Under the old scheme years ago we had wedges, perhaps not so severe, but we never had any trouble with injuries. I think it is more a question for the coaches.

Mr. Ingwersen: That is what we are here to discuss.

Mr. Beck: It seems to me there is quite a little merit in your idea. I wonder though if your cure is a cure. If you limit those linemen, as you are limiting them, does not it give us a chance to concentrate those linemen, and perhaps if the kick is kicked down this side of the field have them head this way and have them pick each man, and, side-swiping the men, go down under the kick? Wouldn't we have a rather murderous proposition there? Wouldn't it be better to limit them in some other way; that is, split them up into two or three bunches and scatter them over the field, if that isn't too complicated, and in that way prevent the concentration of the men?

Mr. Ingwersen: Now that we are getting to what we want, we wish some discussion on it. If the coaches here have better ideas, that is what we want to bring out. The Committee is not taking any stand. We are bringing them up for discussion. If any other men in the room have suggestions to make that the coaches like better we are going to try to put them into our report.

Mr. McCracken: Would it be possible for you or some committee from this group of men to get a statistical report as to exactly how many boys were killed, and the cause, before you make any definite rule changes?

President Meehan: There is a report being brought out.

Mr. McCracken: I happen to have already completed a report on every boy in high school whose death was allegedly from football. In that report I found no case yet where the injury occurred on a wedge play. In the majority of them when you get down underneath it, and after reading the plain statement in a newspaper, you find a boy died because he had a scratch and it developed blood poison-

ing, or a boy received an injury and it was found he had a kidney condition with which under no circumstances would he have been permitted to play, had a doctor examined him.

In every case where the principal or the superintendent of the school made the report, football was charged with the cause. Their suggestion was closer examination before the season and during the season and during a game by physicians, which would eliminate a lot of these unfortunate deaths that possibly get their origin in the game of football.

Mr. Ingwersen: Would you be willing to put that report into the ATHLETIC JOURNAL with the proceedings?

Mr. McCracken: Yes. It is being compiled now.

Mr. Walsh: I know a lot of men here in the room are under the impression that this boy Sheridan of the Army was killed in our game in a wedge formation. We want to report on it. I can give you that one case in which it was not the case. He received a broken neck through an open field tackle absolutely out in the open. It was no wedge formation any more than if a man were carrying the ball on an end run and his defending back tackled a man out in the open. It was just that case.

I know it received a lot of publicity at the time because it happened on the return of the kick-off. We were not using the wedge formation so it could not have happened from that cause.

Mr. J. W. Heisman (Bronxville, N. Y.): May I be permitted a few words with regard to the laymen table record of deaths which have occurred in football this fall?

You have all read and it has just been well stated by Mr. McCracken that quite a number of these deaths came about through slight injuries that were not treated with care at the time, and doubtless others came about by reason of a very remote connection with football and are not properly attributable to football at all. Numbers of deaths each year of that kind and character are included in the list of fatalities. They should not be so chargeable to football.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that an astonishingly and disappointingly large number of deaths do occur every year in football, and what are you going to do about it? You cannot just laugh it off and you cannot just argue it off. That is not the way the public and the press are built.

Not so many of you gentlemen lived at the time we had the last furore, big furore. You lived, but you were not in football, way back at the beginning of this century. Therefore, few of you can remember how very close foot-

ball came to being wiped out altogether by national legislation. You cannot very well visualize the great danger that football passed through.

You say, "Well, yes, we had a few more this year than last year. That is too bad. I am sorry."

Well, accidents will happen, yes, but you let forty-five or more happen each year and something else will happen, too.

What I have to say in this connection springs partly, of course, very largely, from a deep interest in football and the welfare of the game, developed and cherished through forty-two years of close association with the game. What I have to say, if you will permit me, springs further from the fact that I had a little something to do with the changed rules in the early part of this century, which changes were designed to improve and safeguard the game at that time in very much the same way that we are wondering whether they can still further be improved at the present time.

At that time we said that the great danger arises from mass play, and, after watching that thing for over thirty years, I still believe that, and I think the changes which then came into the game were good ones, doing away with pulling and pushing, injecting the guard pass and compelling seven men always to be on the rush line, allowing no tremendous concentration of a large number of players in the back field, such as was always the case when you put up such formations as guards back, and the like. In addition, there was the requirement that the game have ten yards for four trials instead of five yards for three trials for the offensive.

Those changes did very materially and very promptly reduce the number of severe injuries and the number of deaths to about one-third of what they had been. Well, we have been doing very well in the matter of record of deaths. But now all of a sudden comes the reverse and it does not look so good. If we get another two or three years like this one we will all wish we had done something about it sooner and not let it go until an aroused public opinion is too strong for us altogether.

Where does the damage come from in football? We have lots of superficial injuries, of course, that can be explained in a thousand and one ways. I am speaking of the big damage, the big danger. Where does it come from as a rule? Where can it come from? Only one place—impact. That is the damage that is done by anything in this world of a material and physical nature. When a ferryboat sinks it is generally because a bigger vessel

struck it. The impact was too much for it.

When two automobiles come together, going at high velocity, what is the resulting damage due to? Impact—nothing else. With the locomotive, the same way. A cyclone leaving a city—how does it do its damage? By the force of the impact.

Some say, "Oh, you are talking about impact of the interference."

Yes, I am.

"Oh, you don't like interference."

On the contrary, I am crazy about interference. Always have been. It is a great thing in our game.

"Well, you don't mean tackling, do you?"

Of course, it has been alleged, and perhaps truthfully that most of the deaths occurred not in interference or blocking, but in tackling. What is the difference whether you call it blocking or tackling? It is in the impact just the same. One man goes into another with all the power he possesses, or that one goes into the other with all he has got on a tackling venture. It is still impact.

You men ought to think that over. I am not talking for legislation today or this minute. I am trying to give you, if I may be allowed to do so, constructive suggestions for you gentlemen to think about during the course of your next season when you will perhaps be watching this matter more closely than ever before, saying, "I wonder if there was anything in what that fool said down there."

In the English game they have tackling just as much as we have in ours, but they are not killed. At once our suspicion should be aroused. What is the difference, anyhow, between the English game and our game? They both have tackling. We are killed and they are not killed. There must be something to it.

Well, largely I do think that it is interference. It may be true that at the particular time we have noticed that a specific accident happened to a player, he was tackling, but what preceded that tackling? We don't know. We very rarely know. How do you know that man was not suffering brain shock from a previous collision with four or five or six interferers who hit him all at once and got him fuddled so that he could not see clearly, so that he lost his poise, his perspective. And it was in the tackling? You don't know. There is no way to tell.

What do you do about it? This is not what I am suggesting, but offhand it does seem to me that it would be very fine if we added one more official to the game of football and that is an official physician who would not only be sitting on the bench where he

hasn't anything to say about the progress of the game any more than I have, but would be right there in the game and would have authority to halt that game at any instant and say, "Wait a minute. I want to look at this man."

There are enough officials but you haven't them on the field. You have them on the bench until perhaps after the harm as been done. A man whose sole business it was to study the physical and mental conditions of those players on the field could step in there at any time and say, "I would like to see this fellow."

The physician might be agreed on by the two teams. He might be called on to examine the players of both teams before the game takes place, just as the A. A. U. requires today a physician to examine all boxers, amateur boxers in a boxing meet, and I submit that it is a very sensible thing to do.

Passing that point, I came in as a gentleman was remarking about, as I understood, doing away with line interference. May I be permitted to say that I made that suggestion several weeks ago also, and I believe it was written up by Mr. Rice in his syndicated articles to some extent. I could not go into great detail and he could not either, but it does seem to me that much of the harm arising today in high school football springs from the fact that all high school teams nowadays have coaches. What about those coaches? They know the game. They know how it should be played. They know the technique of it, the scientific part of it, and they coach it as the coaches coach it in colleges. They do get mass interference where formerly they did not. Therefore, it is beside the point to wave the high school team off and say, "Oh, they were not college players."

Good heavens, weren't they human beings? You say, "Well, yes, but make them make their own rules." They can. They look to the older people. They look to their seniors, the college teams. You gentlemen assembled here who have an organization, they look to you to know what is right and to rule and do what is right. You should think for them as well as for your own team.

It is true if they had the right kind of conference they might say there shall be no football in high schools until a man reaches a certain age or reaches certain weight. They have no organization. You have to light the lamp and carry it forward. There is no question about that in my mind.

They do have mass interference. Once upon a time they had no interference. None of you perhaps remem-

bers that time. I do. We had practically no interference. Then we got one interferer, then we got two and then we got the entire backfield. Presently a few coaches, Fielding Yost, and others of the old timers, got in some of the linemen, and now a coach who does not get in a couple of guards and an end would not be much of a coach.

All right, we have, we will say, five or six heavy, stalwart, fast-running blockers going ahead of a runner. Where are they going at one point? I am taking the end as an objective right now, as my argument. What is that end's job? What is the situation? Bust interference. The offensive team has control of the ball. It wants a certain play played. A signal is given to indicate it. What has the defense to do? Nothing. The offense knows what it is going to do. Its men are going to combine on one or two men. They are going to do it in certain set ways as they have been coached to do. They have the benefit of surprise and premeditation in their minds. What about the defensive tackle and the defensive end? Is there any premeditation on their part? Absolutely not. They do not know where this play is coming, how it is going to hit, who the blockers are going to be, or anything about it.

All they know is that in some way or other they are supposed to stop that play, to get through there if they can and tackle the runner. They know that probably half a dozen blockers are coming ahead of the runner. How they are going to tear it apart and get there, they do not know. They have no premeditation. They are going to try to do it somehow. If they cannot get at the runner, they are going to upset the interferers and smash it the best they can.

Well, they often do it very brilliantly. Smart coaching will help a lot. That is right. They stop the play, but how do you know, the player scarcely knows, that he got a rap on the head there in that collision. Then he gets a few more—punch-drunk, as we say in the ring, and presently in five or ten minutes he makes a tackle and that is the last we see of him.

He was killed tackling. That was the direct cause, but what caused the blood poisoning before that? That is what I think you will have to study. You want to do away with interference. No, I do not want to do away with it. I believe we should cut it down to about three backfield interferers and put the linemen out, altogether out. Let them go through; let them cut opposition down in the open field. I am still talking about mass play. It was mass play in the old days and it is mass play now. Whether

you call it mass blocking or mass line play or, as now, mass interference, it is still mass. Cut down some of it. Let the three backfield men perhaps be the interferers. Let the linemen go through, but do not let them swing behind the field and send the whole arrowhead of six or seven men at the one or two men out there on the defense.

You say that at once upsets the balance. I grant that. To make amends, no doubt something would have to be done to compensate for the loss. What is to be done? With your patience, I make one or two hurried suggestions—that the linemen could trail behind the runner instead of going in front of him as they do now in the English game, and take backward passes. "We have tried that. It does not work. It takes a lot of practice and fails too often."

True, because you have not put a sufficient reward on a backward or a lateral pass. Give them a point, if you wish, for every completed one, not back of the line of scrimmage. There can be suitable rewards thought of so as to encourage this lateral and backward passing which so opens up the game of football. Then revive the on-side kick. Let one of the backs punt it down the field. He passes now on the run. Why shouldn't he kick it on the run? They do it in the English game all the time.

What a beautiful thing it would be to see a fast-running back, not only running with the ball, not only throwing it on the run, but kicking it on the run, so that the defense never would know what was coming off. You can do it. You have invented a thousand other plays. You can invent that, too. Then the defense has to prepare for the emergency. If it doesn't know which is coming, even after the ball has started, it has to keep a certain number of men back there to guard against it. If you don't like the idea of saving your fast guards behind the runner, let them go through for on-side kick. You know what on-side kick is.

You could even control that by legislation. Then we would have in the game of football all these elements—running with the ball, power, smashing the line, forced bucking, deception, forward passing, lateral passing, trailing and backward passing, punting, with on-side kicking. That would be a diversified game, but it would scatter the offense and it would scatter the defense, and that does away with the greatest danger of impact.

If you throw a handful of corn to the chickens, there is where they all go. If you take a third-handful and throw it there, you will see them all

spreading. That is what you ought to do with football. When I first suggested the forward pass, it was because it was something I had seen happen in the game many years before. I saw the players of both teams just spread like that. I said that would open up the game of football, if we only had the forward passing.

It did do its share. It has done its share, but now we have got to do something else. Instead of merely trying to do away with mass playing in the line, I figure that our problem is eventually to do away with some of the mass interference. Think that thing over. It can be done in a thousand different ways. Sooner or later, you will come, I believe, to my way of thinking, that it is impact, human impact that does the damage.

You say, "You cannot eliminate that. You will ruin the game if you do."

You can do anything that will preserve this game, or if you don't do something that will preserve it the deaths will go on. If we have the misfortune to have a large number for the next year or two, you will see it blotted out altogether and it will be too late. In those days thirty years ago when we were trying to find ways and means to reconstruct the game, I did a lot of experimenting in the winter time in the far South. I was in a climate where it could be done. I did it at the request of the Rules Committee. That is where and how we found ways and means to eliminate much of the mass playing in the games of that day. Thank you, gentlemen. (Applause.)

Mr. Ingwersen: We will now go to the next point of roughing a forward pass.

... Mr. Ingwersen continued reading.

Mr. Ingwersen: Is there any suggestion?

Dr. A. H. Sharpe: Before you leave that other, I want to make a specific suggestion. There is a lot of talk about the rough play and the wedge formation and it has had a lot of publicity. I think we ought to take one specific thing, that we abolish the wedge formation for this simple reason—that it looks dangerous to the public. It is the most dangerous looking thing we have in football. We ought to take some action and let them know we are working along lines of safety in this wonderful game of ours.

That is something we can do. We can suggest to the Rules Committee that we will always have injuries. My opinion is that the injuries mostly come from the men in the game who ought not to be there. I think that is

true. My suggestion on the kick-off is simply this: That you make men block individually, let everything come as it is; abolish that wedge formation, and make a recommendation to the Rules Committee to abolish it in order that we may take some step that will make the public realize that we are interested in the welfare of this game. We will abolish a dangerous-looking thing, whether it results in death or not.

Mr. Marks: I have a letter from one of the outstanding characters in the game. I do not know what his standing in his own community is at the present time, but he still stands at the head of the League in the East. Any suggestion he makes, I know, ought to have weight with this body. This letter is from Mr. Warner. He still has a thought every once in a while.

... Mr. Marks read the letter. ...

I might add that, personally, I think that the line shift as practiced—I mean the hop shift—the shift of the linemen quickly into the line for the sole purpose of catching an opponent off-balance should be eliminated, and that men are injured when, of course, they are not in position to protect themselves. As I understand it, the use of that shift is done for the purpose of hitting them when they are not in position to help themselves. I am not referring to shuffling the line, out and in, but the hop shift.

Mr. Ingwersen: Are there any suggestions on roughing forward passers?

The next we had was the interpretation of the rule on the lateral pass on the kick-off.

... Mr. Ingwersen continued reading. ...

Mr. Ingwersen: Is there any possible rule we could suggest against interference on forward passes so there won't be any diversity of decisions by officials.

The last suggestion, which was sent by a couple of members of the Pacific Coast Conference, was this question of the goal post being moved back to the goal line.

Mr. Brown: I should be heartily in favor of having them returned where they used to be.

Dr. M. A. Stevens: Along the line of this discussion, I personally favor two things. One is moving the goal post back with an overhanging goal post, which after all would do a great deal to develop more drop-kicking. Secondly, I think we could give the passer some immunity. I feel that we would tend to open up the game more if we could give the passer immunity.

It is the same way with the receiver of a punt or anyone else on a free

catch. He is in an extended position and I believe he should have some immunity. I feel that the center who is down over the ball with his eyes on the ground as a player, should have immunity from being hit on the head.

I am not in favor of a very large percentage of the suggestions that have been advanced about massed interference being responsible for injuries. I personally have not met any offense whereby they get four or five men in the interference. I would like to get hold of that offense myself. I would like to make one suggestion and that is from the standpoint of having had some experience with injuries and medicine.

I think that our organization here can do no less, Mr. President, than for you to appoint some kind of a committee, a competent committee to investigate officially in a manner such as Lou Little has expressed, all football injuries and make a recommendation to our body, not only for this year, because this will come up again next year, but at our next annual meeting, and come in with some very definite statistics and a very definite report on the whole question of injuries. It has been very evident that here you had to gather your information in a rather haphazard manner. I would like to make that suggestion. (Applause.)

President Meehan: Without interrupting this discussion on rules, can we get a second to that motion, and I will appoint the committee this afternoon.

... The motion was seconded by Mr. Little, put to a vote and carried. ...

Mr. Ingwersen: Along the line you were talking about, Mal, about the ball carrier, if there is a lot of danger of a ball carrier crawling and a man coming down and hitting him, one suggestion that was made was that the ball carrier be down and the ball be dead as soon as any other part of the body other than the hands and feet touches the ground.

The other suggestion, on rushing a passer and the protection for that passer, is there any other suggestion that you men have of protecting that passer, or should we hit him?

Mr. Brown: I would like to answer that question. At the present time, the offense has a little bit of advantage over the defense, considering football as a whole. If you give the forward passer immunity, you are simply increasing that for the offensive team. A very simple expedient of protecting your passer is to take some of your forward pass receivers and let them protect.

Mr. Ingwersen: In the suggestions that have been sent to me from

coaches, their criticism has been that the passer has been tackled after the ball has left his hands. They feel that a number of times, after a man lets go of the ball, the referee and officials watch the ball go down the field, and forget the men cracking the passer.

In the Big Ten Conference we have not had much trouble on it because after the passer has been hit the linemen get off the man who has been tackled. That is why our committee thought that the referee should concentrate on the passer. There may be a better suggestion.

Mr. Brown: I agree with that thoroughly.

Mr. Hollingberry: I feel that he has an advantage at the present time. If you are rushing the passer he has to get rid of the ball in a hurry. Otherwise he is standing back all day. It is almost impossible to perfect a defense now to cover all the pass receivers with the deception and the timing. I am against anything that would protect the passer. I know out on the Coast most of the teams employ the passing attack a great deal, throwing thirty to fifty passes a game. It is almost impossible to defend against the passers who are making basketball out of it instead of a football game.

Mr. Brown: I would like to say in that connection the man who passes is not unprotected as the man who is catching a punt or a man who is kicking. He can run around and dodge and evade the men who are coming after him. If after he has passed the ball he is unnecessarily handled, it is in the hands of the officials.

Coming to the officials' situation, I can foresee the day (and I cannot see why it has not arrived) where we have a referee and an assistant referee. When the ball changes hands the men cannot change and each man stands behind each team and the referee would not have any excuse for leaving that forward passer or that kicker.

Mr. Ingwersen: Our time is getting pretty short. Are there any other suggestions?

Mr. Benjamin H. Beck (Middlebury, Vt.): We, of course, do not know what is causing these injuries, but it is safe to assume that most of the injuries are coming from high schools. We are going to do what we can to eliminate the injuries in the colleges. If we could get some sort of publicity in the papers, that would reach the high school players and the sand lot players. A lot of them never see a rule book. Anything put into the rule book perhaps they would not see.

We should in some way send out information regarding the condition and perhaps help in that way to prevent injuries to these younger boys. It would be helpful if something could be mapped out, some suggestion on physical examination, proper conditioning and adequate protection, if the boys could have themselves equally matched physically, by not having a puny kid matched against a big boy; having medical care after the game, particularly dealing with concussion and scratches and things of that kind. A good many times a boy will get a concussion and go into the game. He should go to the hospital for a day or two.

Personally, my idea from my own experience this year has been along the line of the officials failing to penalize piling up and tackling out of bounds. Some of the suggestions along these lines, I think, are good. What I feel is that officials are not to blame, but that the penalty has been so severe that they hate to slap on a fifteen-yard penalty for a team piling up. Perhaps it would be well to lessen the penalty and then they would feel like penalizing a little more freely and thereby we would stop the thing we are trying to stop, which is the injury to the player.

Mr. F. H. Yost: I just want to say a word or two. I have attempted to obtain exactly what was suggested here a few minutes ago. Unfortunately, I only have about half of the report on half of the injuries. There were eighteen high school boys, eight college and sixteen sandlot deaths. Perhaps if you include all the sandlot boys in the country, there are over 1,000,000 boys, beyond any question, playing football this fall. There are 15,000 high schools, prep schools and a little over 1,000 colleges. Allowing them around 30 to the group, you would have about half a million in organized athletics.

Almost every block in Ann Arbor has a football game. There were sixteen sandlot, eight college and eighteen high school boys who have been reported as killed in football. The report from the eighteen schools shows that every one was injured, practically every one, in making a tackle—I mean of these fatalities—and open field tackling.

We have heard so much about who has been killed on the kick-off. How have they been killed is the next question. Certainly Sheridan was killed exactly as on a punt. Murphy got a kick or something in the head and died a couple of weeks later of hemorrhage. Those are the only two that I know of who were killed on

kick-offs. I don't know about changing the rules. I have watched the kick-off for forty years. I don't believe I have ever heard of any boys being killed on the kick-off until this year. I do not know of any others. So it is evidently tackling that is responsible for nearly all or the majority of the deaths.

I think the suggestion made that you have padded knee guards and padded knee pads would be the greatest thing in the world in protecting the tackler. That would be the best thing. What have you got in there? Almost a metal plate, haven't you? You might as well have a metal plate. You might as well say it is a metal plate.

About one-third of these boys on which I have a report were not in football. Football was not responsible. Take this boy in Chicago. He was out wrestling. A boy in Philadelphia on a sandlot was not even tackled. He dropped dead from heart failure. He had a football in his hand. You will find out it was so in about a third of these cases, or more. Kenneth Drasher was killed while wrestling, had hit the curb.

Take the injuries in the varsity fellows,—four of them, that is, Montisel of Arkansas, Fred Murphy of Cortland, New York, Richard B. Sheridan of West Point and Cornelius Murphy of Fordham.

I was in a sense amused at my friend, John Heisman's, remarks on interference. I have been looking at it all my life and I have been trying to create one such as he spoke of. I never saw one who had one and I never had one myself. About five or six men ahead of the runner, around the ends—it is wonderful if you can get them out there. I don't know that I have ever seen anybody hurt. You cannot catch a man. The players are not busting the interference lately. You also have that experience with ends. They are just pulling it apart and going with it. None of them are going into it. They are not going in very often.

I think there ought to be a careful study made of how the injuries happen, why they happen, before you try to find out a cure, not the cause. I think a careful study should be made. That is what I attempted to do. I only got about half the answers in before I came here. I believe that is all I have to say. (Applause.)

Dr. Stevens: In connection with the remarks of the last speaker, I believe it might be a wise plan to have a Research Committee in this organization. I listened very carefully to a

report I heard last year. I believe that everyone was convinced that this football emphasis could be debunked. We all knew it. Nothing was told to us today that was not old a year ago. We are going to come out with a report on the question of the mortality rate on football. That will come out a year after all the furore has been caused. There will be a lot of local colleges in the cities where the difficulty of getting material next year is going to be pretty great. We can anticipate that a lot of mothers are not going to let their sons play football.

I read a very interesting account that had a line—"Boy killed. School griddier succumbs."

That was a thirteen-year-old boy. He collided with a truck. No attempt was made to contradict that by anybody interested in the affair. What I found was a lot of pet theories of impractical thinkers about various ideas of changing the game, admitting to the people that the game was pretty rough and a lot of fatalities resulted. We should have some sort of a committee to combat those things as they arise. I do not know what the papers want. It is a mutually beneficial thing. Why they are attacking us, I don't know. I really feel they are doing us a lot of harm and they are doing themselves a lot of harm. I have seen it in papers like the New York Times when they know pretty well that those forty deaths are unfair as classified as football deaths. (Applause.)

President Meehan: That committee will be appointed and Dr. Stevens will be the Chairman of it. The hour has now gone by. I think when Mr. Ingwersen is ready he can make his report this afternoon.

... Announcements. ...

... Reading of communications. ...

... The meeting adjourned at 12:30 o'clock. ...

Tuesday Afternoon Session

December 29, 1931

THE meeting convened at 2:45 o'clock, President Meehan presiding.

President Meehan: The meeting will please come to order. Inasmuch as we have a long program this afternoon, we will try to hurry it through as fast as possible.

... Announcements. ...

President Meehan: We will continue on our program of this morning and have the district reports, starting with the First District, by Mr. Sumner A. Dole.

FIRST DISTRICT REPORT

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Sumner A. Dole, Connecticut Agricultural College

ALTHOUGH the income from football fell off at 75 per cent of the colleges in New England, and the running expenses remained about the same, it is doubtful if anyone can say that the 1931 football season suffered unduly from the general financial situation in which our country finds itself at the present time. There was probably as much interest in football this past season as in any season during recent years. The squads were just as large, the players had just as much interest in the game as in past years and the falling off of gate receipts was no indication that the public is not just as much interested in the game as ever before.

Not a single college in New England was able to finish the season undefeated, although many of the teams made splendid records. Of the larger colleges, Harvard had one of its best teams in years and was defeated only by Yale—in its final game. Yale, getting away to rather a slow start, ended in a blaze of glory by defeating both Harvard and Princeton. Holy Cross had another fine team, and the playing of Brown University was also above the average. Dartmouth, losing many of its star players of a year ago, did not have the team it did in 1931, but it did offer the football followers of the East a sensational forward passing combination in Morton and McCall. Although Boston College lost its annual game with Holy Cross the team representing that institution played good football throughout the entire season despite the fact that the material available was not as high class as in previous years.

The University of New Hampshire, University of Maine, Williams, and Massachusetts State were the colleges having the outstanding teams in the group known as the smaller colleges of New England. New Hampshire lost to both Brown and Harvard but won all its games against teams in its class, and in a number of cases the score was quite one-sided. For the seventh time in the past ten years Maine won the Pine Tree State championship. Williams for the third time in succession won the championship of the "Little Three," did not lose to a single college in its class and was beaten only by Columbia. Massachusetts State after experiencing a number of mediocre seasons presented, this fall, one of the best offensive teams among the colleges of this section. Middlebury after a poor start finished strong, winning the Green

Mountain State championship by defeating Vermont and Norwich.

Defensively the following formations were generally used: 7-2-2, 6-3-2, and 6-2-2-1. Offensively many of the teams of New England used variations of the Warner system although a few of the colleges used the Rockne offense or a short punt formation.

The football fans of New England were given a real treat when "Pop" Warner brought the Stanford team to Boston to play Dartmouth. Although Stanford displayed a splendid attack, winning rather easily, it must not be forgotten that Dartmouth had gone through a strenuous season with limited material and was not beaten as badly as the score might indicate.

There has been considerable feeling in some quarters due to the fact that several players were seriously injured



Sumner Dole, Connecticut Agricultural College, Representative First District

in football this season. It is apparent that in the New England colleges there were no more injuries than during any season of the last few years. Unquestionably more boys are playing football than ever before and it must be expected that there will be more injuries as a result.

Very few, if any, of the colleges of this section are in favor of any radical changes in the rules, although a few have made suggestions which are of importance. Two or three of the coaches of our smaller institutions have suggested that substitution be unlimited. It has been brought out that oftentimes, due to the lack of available men, it is necessary to play men who are suffering from injuries of one sort or another. In many instances the injury sustained in a game is only temporary and if the player could be removed for a few minutes it would give him an opportunity to

recover before playing again. A few of the men suggested that there be a slight change in the kick-off. One man suggested that the punt be substituted for the present method of kicking-off. This, he feels, would give the defensive team time to get down the field before the offensive team has an opportunity to organize its attack.

The colleges of New England responded nobly when called upon by the President's Commission on Unemployment Relief, of which Mr. Owen Young is chairman, and many of them played benefit games. With the smaller institutions the results were not generally satisfactory, for in some instances the gate receipts hardly met the expenses of staging the game. The most successful of these ventures was the round-robin held at the Yale Bowl on December 5, which drew approximately a fifty thousand gate. Yale, Brown, Holy Cross, and Dartmouth played in three twenty-four minute games and the winner of each game was determined by three judges. Yale was awarded the decision.

In closing I believe it should be mentioned that the quality of football played by nearly all of the New England colleges this past fall reflected credit on the men coaching the teams, and in most instances the results were satisfactory to the coaches, to the men playing the game and to the institutions represented. Possibly one could not concede this point if some of the articles appearing in the press of recent date or if the opinions of alumni or of self-appointed boards of strategy were to be the criteria for determining what is a successful football season.

President Meehan: Thank you, Mr. Dole.

We will now hear the Report of the Second District by Bob Higgins.

Mr. Robert Higgins: My report is not very long. It will take me less than two minutes to read it.

... Mr. Higgins read the report. ...

SECOND DISTRICT REPORT

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and West Virginia

Robert A. Higgins, Penn State

THE Middle Atlantic district in 1931 saw more interest and enthusiasm than ever before in football. There were more teams playing, and in general, there were more people witnessing the game.

The college attendance, due to the depression and perhaps the high price that was charged for good seats, fell off a bit, but the high schools more than made up for it. It is the opinion of many people in the Second District, who are interested in football, that the universities and colleges are charging

too much at the gate. It was reported that in many of the important games the high priced seats in the center of the field were vacant, while the lower priced seats on the 10-yard line and behind the goal posts were overcrowded.

An example which shows that perhaps the colleges are charging too much was the Pittsburgh-Nebraska game, played in the Pittsburgh stadium with a seating capacity of over 65,000 people. Nebraska came to Pittsburgh on Thanksgiving Day with a fine record. Pittsburgh had lost but one game and the day was perfect for the spectators. The game was given good publicity, but drew only 23,000 people. On the same day, only a few miles away, McKeesport and Clairton high schools played to a crowd of 18,000 and many other high schools in that section, same day, played to crowds from 5,000 to 15,000.

It was reported that the University of Pennsylvania and the University of West Virginia both had a falling off in attendance while the high schools in the city of Philadelphia and in the whole state of West Virginia had better and bigger crowds than ever.

The price of admittance for choice seats to most college games is \$3.00 and \$4.00, to most high school games it is 50 cents and \$1.00. This clearly shows that the people are very much interested in football.

The climax of the season was reached in the Second District by the Army-Navy game. About 75,000 people attended the game and the net receipts, which were turned over to charity, were reported as \$350,000. Charity received from the second district alone, including the Army-Navy game, \$637,000. These figures were taken from New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers.

Our strongest teams were Pittsburgh, Army, Bucknell, Cornell, Syracuse, Fordham, Colgate, Pennsylvania, and Columbia. Over seventy-five universities and colleges in this district alone were represented on the football field.

Due to the increased number of mortalities that have occurred in football this year, many newspaper articles have appeared discussing a change in rules to make the game safer. The kick-off has received more comments than any other phase of the game.

The officiating this year was splendid and undoubtedly was a big factor in the fine sportsmanship and pleasant relations that existed between universities, colleges, coaches and players.

President Meehan: Thank you, Bob.

Due to the vast number who are

here at this meeting, I am going to make this request now so that each and every speaker will come up behind the microphone.

We will hear from the Third District, Mr. Ray VanOrman.

... Mr. VanOrman read his report. . . .

THIRD DISTRICT REPORT

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and North Carolina

Ray Van Orman, Johns Hopkins University

FOOTBALL in the Third District apparently suffered little from the depression, overemphasis or the lack of strong competition. In fact, the majority of the teams were much stronger with the attendance greater in some sections than for the past couple of years.

The outstanding team in the district was the University of Maryland, playing a hard schedule with one defeat by Vanderbilt and one tie with Kentucky, winning from Navy, Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Washington and Lee, Virginia Military Institute, Western Maryland and Johns Hopkins. The Maryland team undoubtedly was the strongest in the history of the College, with a modified Warner attack featuring spinner plays and a great passing game.

Delaware was represented by a much stronger University of Delaware team than for some time, winning all games in its class, while playing a tie game with Rutgers and losing to the Navy by one touchdown in the last few minutes of the game.

In Maryland the majority of the teams were stronger with the exception of Western Maryland which suffered from losses through scholastic difficulties and injuries. The Navy, under a new coaching regime, attempted to install the Notre Dame system and apparently had a lot of trouble.

Georgetown, the strongest team in the District of Columbia, played an in-and-out game all season. Catholic University and George Washington showed great improvement.

Washington and Lee under Jimmie DeHart was probably the strongest of the major teams in Virginia with V. P. I., V. M. I. and Virginia following in order. Of the smaller colleges in Virginia, Randolph Macon created the greatest impression.

In the North Carolina District, North Carolina University was the strongest. Duke under Wade in his first year had an in-and-out season, and probably the next in line were Wake Forest, Davidson and North Carolina State.

The general impression in the Third District is that football is O. K. and can get along without any more

changes in the rules or assistance from the reformers.

President Meehan: Thank you, Ray.

Is Charles Bachman here? Will someone from the Fourth District come up and read the report of the Fourth District? If not, we will pass it.

FOURTH DISTRICT REPORT

Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina
Charles W. Bachman, University of Florida

FOOTBALL in the Fourth District enjoyed another successful season with interest running high from players and spectators alike until the very end of the playing season. This District has two athletic conferences, the Southern Conference, which embraces all of the larger schools of this District and a few in the Third District, and the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, made up of smaller schools within the Fourth District. Tulane, by virtue of its fine record, which had no defeats or tie scores, was recognized as the strongest team of the Southern Conference, while Chattanooga won the same recognition in the latter Conference.

At the beginning of the football season, the South boasted of five strong teams; namely, Tulane, Tennessee, Georgia, Vanderbilt and Alabama. As the season progressed, Vanderbilt, Georgia and Alabama were eliminated by defeats, and Tennessee dropped from the charmed circle as a result of its tie game with Kentucky, leaving Tulane the only undefeated team in the South. On the basis of its 1931 record, Tulane was selected to play in the Rose Bowl game on New Year's Day.

There were a large number of intersectional games played by teams in this section, with almost every team in the Southern Conference engaging in at least one. The most notable games were Georgia-Yale, Florida-Syracuse, Georgia Tech-Carnegie Tech, Vanderbilt-Ohio State, Georgia Tech-Pennsylvania, Georgia-New York University, Florida-University of California at Los Angeles, Tulane-Washington State and Georgia-University of Southern California. A glance at the number of intersectional games played by a few Southern Conference schools would indicate that this phase of schedule making was badly overdone. As a result, Georgia, Georgia Tech and Florida have greatly reduced the number of games of this type for the coming season.

The recent meeting of the Southern Conference held at New Orleans was the most constructive in its entire history. Many new rules were passed aimed at recruiting and subsidization

of athletes, and definite uniform standards were set up touching on entrance credits and scholastic requirements necessary for varsity competition. The Conference also voted not to broadcast football games next year and appointed a committee to study the matter of employing an Athletic Commissioner. This committee will make its report at a called meeting in Atlanta in February.

There was considerable talk at New Orleans of the formation of a new conference based on geographical lines and embracing such schools as Kentucky, Georgia, Georgia Tech, Florida, Tulane, Auburn and others, but it failed to materialize. There are some who believe that the present Conference with its twenty-three members, stretching from Maryland to Louisiana is too large and unwieldy and that it is but a matter of time when this organization will be split into two and possibly three smaller groups.

Along with recruiting, proselyting, subsidization of athletes and the like, charges which have always been with us, another unwelcome brother has joined the ranks, and we have one more so-called evil to contend with. I refer to the drinking and rowdiness at football games, which may or may not be the outgrowth of the Eighteenth Amendment. While I am not familiar with conditions in other sections of the country, yet it is my impression that all schools are facing the same problems of maintaining order at their football games. At Florida, after some unpleasant experiences of this kind in two early season games, Dr. Tigert, President of the University and a former coach at Kentucky, put on a campaign to eliminate rowdiness at Florida games played within the state. With the aid of the press, the mayors and sheriffs of the cities in which our later games were played, all open drinking and general disorder in the stands were eliminated. Other schools in the Conference rapidly adopted similar measures of repression and great improvement along this line was reported throughout the Conference toward the end of the season.

It is certainly worthy of mention that only one change in the coaching personnel affecting a head football coach is contemplated in the Conference for this year. Russ Cohen, a former Vanderbilt player, and lately coach at Louisiana State University, where he made a splendid record, returns to his Alma Mater as an assistant to Dan McGugin. Legislation is now under way in the Conference to stabilize the tenure of office of the coaches by giving them academic



Robert Higgins, Penn State College, Representative Second District



Charles Bachman, University of Florida, Representative Fourth District



Sam Willaman, Ohio State University, Representative Fifth District

rank, and placing the employment and dismissal of coaches in the hands of the regular administration officials.

Generally speaking, most of the schools in this District reported for the current season a decrease in receipts for football games, which can undoubtedly be traced to the depression and to the fact that schools generally reduced prices for tickets. A few schools, notably Georgia, Tennessee and Tulane, will probably report increased earnings over the 1930 season. I believe a careful study of conditions will show that there was an increase in interest this year on the part of the public, but because of economic conditions they passed up the smaller games in favor of the larger ones.

President Meehan: The Fifth District, Sam Willaman of Ohio State University.

FIFTH DISTRICT REPORT

Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota

Sam Willaman, Ohio State University

FOOTBALL in the Fifth District had another good season. Notre Dame was again represented by a great team, and we had an unusual situation in the Western Conference due to the fact that three of the teams, Northwestern, Michigan and Purdue, finished in a tie. They were all quite strong and representative teams. Purdue's offense probably overbalanced her defense, while Michigan's defense overbalanced her offense. Northwestern, however, had a good, strong, all-around team.

The relationship between offense and defense seemed during the past season to hit a nice ratio, with the edge in strength being in favor of the offense. This ratio, I believe, is likely to increase next season in favor of the offense. I feel that this will be true due to a growing tendency in our District to place more emphasis on the development of the forward-lateral, and the short forward pass completed behind the line of scrimmage.

This year five of the ten Western Conference schools showed an increase in their attendance over 1930. At Ohio State University we showed an increase of something like 16,000.

As far as the problem of injuries is concerned, we are not unduly alarmed, for we in this District had only the average number of minor injuries. We are only concerned inasmuch as the great amount of publicity given a few unfortunate cases in other sections of the country might affect the game of football in general. I would like to call your attention to the fact that as far as I can find out there has never been a fatal football accident in

the Western Conference during its thirty-five years of existence.

I believe that the general attitude toward football is good. Some of the undue excitement of the past seems to have been lost, but the genuine enthusiasm is still there. The interest of the undergraduate body is increasing. I have found that it is easier to get a large squad out for practice than it has been heretofore, and that these squads are responding with a mere announcement of the practice periods.

In closing I would like to add that we feel that the officiating is good and will be increasingly better. We coaches are indebted to the officials, especially to those who are playing an outstanding part in the organizing of their groups and the bettering of themselves in not only the technical knowledge of the game, but in the conducting of their work.

I am glad to report that the Fifth District has had a very fine and wholesome season. Thank you.

President Meehan: Thank you, Sam.

Inasmuch as Mr. Hargiss, Mr. Waldorf and Mr. Armstrong of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts are not here, we will have Mr. Cowell give a short resumé of what happened in those districts.

... Mr. Cowell read the resumé ...

SIXTH DISTRICT REPORT

Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa

H. W. Hargiss, University of Kansas

FOOTBALL in the Sixth District is confined almost entirely to conference rules and faculty control. Practically every school is a member of a well-controlled organization. The outstanding conferences represented are the Western, the Big Six, the Missouri Valley, the North Central, the Midwest, Iowa State, Nebraska State, Kansas State, Central, Missouri College Union, Missouri Intercollegiate and Dakota State.

The attendance and gate receipts in most cases showed a marked decline. This is due without question to the depressed economic situation rather than to a loss of interest and enthusiasm. There is a feeling, however, that in some schools the game has lost in popularity, especially among the students. This lack of enthusiasm may be explained by diversified interests and also a lack of finances on the part of many students.

Judging by the play of the teams of this district in intersectional contests it appears that the caliber of team strength was not quite up to the usual standard. This is particularly true among the so-called larger schools. There has been a noticeable improvement in the strength of many of the

smaller colleges. The decline in the strength of the teams in several of the larger schools can be traced directly to a stricter legislation and application of rules controlling the so-called subsidizing and recruiting of athletes. Possibly too, this accounts for the increased strength of some of the smaller colleges in the conferences where there is little or no restriction on proselyting and recruiting.

A very encouraging condition from the standpoint of football is the increased development of and interest in football in the high schools. There is better coaching and stricter eligibility, which should encourage the development of better students and players for the colleges and universities.

There will likely be several changes in the coaching personnel among the schools in this district. Students and alumni in several of the schools are clamoring for a change in coaches despite the fact that in these schools their records have been most favorable. However, in most of the colleges those in immediate control recognize the coaches as regular members of the faculty whose jobs do not depend so much upon the winning of every football game but rather upon teams which maintain a high standard of sportsmanship, competition and student representation.

The officiating has been excellent. Most of the conferences have committees which appoint the officials from a list recognized by the conference.

The general type of play of most of the teams in this district did not seem to vary very much from that of a year ago. The few noticeable changes have been toward the development of the open game, particularly the use of quick kick, lateral passes and greater use of the forward pass. The defensive play has in most every game been varied to meet the prospective offensive play of the opposition.

In conclusion, everything pertaining to football in this section is on a higher plane than ever before. There is a better spirit of good will and respect among the several institutions. The newspapers have aided splendidly in constructively criticizing things pertaining to the game which are irregular and ably defending football as an essential part of the education and development of the young men of this country.

REPORT OF THE SEVENTH DISTRICT

Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona, Arkansas

Lynn O. Waldorf, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College

THE 1931 football season saw this District continue to make the rapid progress in football which it has

shown for the past several years. The football played was more versatile, particularly on offense, than in previous seasons.

The Southwest Conference has shown a high class of football each year with close competition, no school having won the Conference title twice in succession for many years. This year Southern Methodist University won the Conference championship, being undefeated in Conference play and having a clean record except for a tie by Texas Christian University. Southern Methodist University used a modified punt formation and has been the leading team in the country in the development of the forward pass. Southern Methodist University had one of the outstanding teams in the country, losing to St. Mary's in a final charity game by a close score. Texas Christian University had a fine team and used the single and double wing-back formations in addition to the kick formation. Texas A. & M. used the short punt formation as its principal formation on offense. The University of Texas made effective use of the short punt formation, double wing-back and Z formations in its strong schedule, which included several intersectional games. Rice Institute used the Notre Dame system. Baylor and Arkansas favored the short punt formation.

All of the teams of the Southwest Conference favored the six-man line as the basic defensive formation but were very versatile in changing the defense to meet the situation. This Conference has long been noted for its free use of the forward pass. This year, line play and the lateral pass were stressed more, giving a better balanced offense than heretofore.

The season in Oklahoma was featured by the rise to prominence of teams from the smaller colleges. Oklahoma City University had the strongest team in the state, playing through a twelve game schedule without a defeat. Oklahoma City University made effective use of the short punt formation and used a 6-3-2 defense in all parts of the field. Oklahoma A. & M. College made use of the Warner double wing-back formation as its principal offensive weapon and used the 6-2-2-1 as the basic defensive formation. The University of Oklahoma used the short punt formation and seven-man defense. Tulsa University used the single wing-back, short punt and a spread formation very effectively. Many of the smaller schools in this section have turned to night football as a means of increasing gate receipts and combating early season heat. Eight out of twelve colleges and universities in Oklahoma play most of the October games at night.

The University of Arizona was the leading team in the state and in addition played a heavier out of the state schedule than usual. A short punt formation and single wing-back formation were used.

The principal intersectional games played by teams of the Seventh District were Southern Methodist-Navy, Southern Methodist-St. Mary's, Texas-Harvard, Texas-Missouri, Texas A. & M.-Iowa, Arkansas-Chicago, Oklahoma A. & M.-Minnesota, Oklahoma-University of Hawaii.

Attendance at football games in this section was affected by the general business depression, crowds falling off about ten per cent at most institutions and running to twenty-five per cent at two or three. The game itself continued to grow in popularity in this region and there has been very little criticism regarding overemphasis. There seemed to be a decrease rather than increase in the serious injuries here this fall.

EIGHTH DISTRICT REPORT

Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico

Ike J. Armstrong, University of Utah

FOOTBALL in the Eighth District continued in interest. Attendance held up well throughout the season. The same fine spirit of sportsmanship, keen rivalry and good fellowship between the twelve teams in the Rocky Mountain Conference existed as in the past.

Besides heavy Conference schedules, the trend seems to be towards more intersectional games, which are believed to create better and more real football interest. Colorado played Oregon State and Missouri. Utah played Washington and Oregon State of the Pacific Coast Conference. Colorado Aggies played Kansas and Nebraska of the Big Six. Denver played Temple University of Philadelphia and the University of Old Mexico. Colorado College engaged the Army at West Point.

Charity benefited by the game played by the Colorado Aggies and Nebraska in Denver and by the Utah-Oregon State game played in Portland.

The opinion at the recent Conference meeting was that the football schedule should be drawn for two years in advance in order that the dates for intersectional games can be set aside and a better schedule formulated. There was much discussion about doing away with Thanksgiving Day games and having the season end the Saturday before.

The directors at the recent meeting approved the appointment by the adjuster, C. Henry Smith, of officials for all games. Mr. Smith is a member of the National Football Rules Com-



H. W. Hargiss, University of Kansas, Representative Sixth District



Lynn Waldorf, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Representative Seventh District



Ike J. Armstrong, University of Utah, Representative Eighth District

mittee.

It was felt that the Officials Association has done commendable work. All the coaches seemed to favor the game as played under the present rules.

The game as played in the District was more open and the forward and lateral passes used more as an integral part of the offense than merely a threat, as in the past. More teams were employing the shift than in the past. Spinner plays and backward and lateral passes were emphasized, which went for more open play. The styles of defense were varied to meet the different types of offensive formations, the 7-1-2-1, 7-2-2, 6-2-2-1 and 6-3-2 being used in most cases.

For the first time in several years the Conference title was decided in the final game, between the Utah Aggies and the University of Utah.

I would say that the District enjoyed one of its best seasons and there seemed to be little talk of overemphasis.

President Meehan: On the next report, from the Ninth District, I believe it will go without saying that we are very grateful to Paul Schissler for reporting at this meeting year in and year out. Mr. Schissler will give the report of the Ninth District.

NINTH DISTRICT REPORT

California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Nevada

Paul J. Schissler, Oregon State College

FROM every standpoint the 1931 football season on the Pacific Coast was a most successful one. Unusual business conditions caused a falling off of attendance, but interest in traditional games and others of major importance was as keen as ever. A large number of charity games were played throughout the season both by conference and non-conference teams. The attitude of all institutions in the district was one of wholehearted co-operation with civic authorities in helping meet present day emergencies.

The University of Southern California was the outstanding team of the Pacific Coast Conference and probably the greatest ever to represent the Far West. After an early season upset at the hands of St. Mary's College, the Trojans marched through all opposition alike, winning the Conference title after a hard schedule of seven conference and three non-conference games.

Howard Jones used a combination line and backfield shift combining the standard unbalanced line and single wing-back Z formation in the backfield, with a backfield box formation which featured man in motion, end-

around and spinner plays. The Southern California offense never failed to click throughout the season and in every game opponents were far out-yarded. California made a fine showing under Navy Bill Ingram in his first year on the Pacific Coast and won second place honors.

The University of Oregon by virtue of victories over Idaho and Washington and a scoreless tie with Oregon State won the title in the Northern Division of the Conference. St. Mary's College of Moraga, California, was the outstanding non-conference team and its record was marred only by defeats at the hands of University of California at Los Angeles and the Olympic Club of San Francisco. Santa Clara University ran a close second for non-conference honors.

More intersectional games were played in 1931 than ever before. Since the annual Bowl of Roses game at Pasadena was originated, Pacific Coast football fans have shown a growing interest in intersectional contests, and as a result the number of games of this type has increased every year.

In 1931 the following games were played: Southern California versus Notre Dame and Georgia; Stanford versus Minnesota and Dartmouth; Oregon versus New York University; California at Los Angeles versus Northwestern and Florida; Washington versus Utah; Washington State versus Tulane; Oregon State versus Colorado and Utah; California versus Georgia Tech; St. Mary's versus Southern Methodist; and Santa Clara versus Wyoming and Loyola of New Orleans. Of these fifteen games thirteen were won and two lost.

The Northwest Conference, composed of the smaller colleges of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, played a good brand of football. Whitman College of Walla Walla, Washington, won the championship of the Conference. Pacific College of Stockton and the California Aggies were the outstanding teams of the Far West Conference, which includes most of the smaller college teams of northern California.

The Southern California College Conference had a most successful season, with the majority of the games close and hard fought. Pomona and Occidental Colleges were the outstanding teams.

Football in the high schools of this District is improving every year. Better organization of schools in leagues and more adequate coaching facilities are showing good results.

There have been few changes of coaches among the larger institutions

of the District. Bill Ingram, former coach of the United States Naval Academy succeeded Nibs Price at California and B. F. Oakes, former Line Coach at the University of Nebraska, followed Major Milbourne at the University of Montana.

During the past season we have heard fewer complaints than ever before under the rules as they are. The consensus seems to be that there should be no changes.

President Meehan: Thank you, Paul.

This morning, on a motion made and seconded, the authority was given the President to appoint a committee to make a thorough investigation of the injuries received during this past football season and to work in conjunction with the Rules Committee and to aid them in every way possible.

Because of the enormous amount of work it will entail, I have decided to leave the appointment to the incoming President in order that he might obtain the proper chairman and get the proper workers for this one full and complete report which we expect next year.

Mr. E. K. Hall who is chairman of the Rules Committee was unavoidably put in a position where he could not attend the meeting today and Mr. Bill Langford is going to pinch hit for him. I believe this Association is delighted to have one from the Rules Committee speak to us, to show the fine co-operation and the fine feeling which exist between this organization and that of the Rules Committee. Mr. Langford.

ADDRESS

William Langford

MR. PRESIDENT and Members of the American Football Coaches Association: Despite the



Paul Schissler, Oregon State College, Representative Ninth District

fact that I have a very strong antipathy toward getting up and speaking before a crowd of people, I want to tell you that it is a great pleasure and privilege to stand before this meeting and have an opportunity of briefly giving you my personal opinion of the football coaches.

Possibly some of you do not know that I started officiating big college football games in 1897 and continued through the season of 1919. Then I quit. One of the things that I have found of most interest in life is the study of human nature, and I think a rare opportunity is given the men who are fortunate enough to officiate, to understand the character of the coaches.

You fellows seem to be individually and collectively more or less fair play for anybody who has a brick to throw or a horrid work to speak. You seem to catch it from all directions. In fact, as I was coming into the room here, I passed by a man who said, "I don't want to be mistaken for a football coach."

My observation of the rank and file of the football coaches is far different from that which the average newspaper reader may get from seeing you criticized. My observation is that there is no body of men in one single endeavor of life that exerts consciously and unconsciously a finer influence upon the youth of this country, or that is doing a more constructive work for the nation, than you football coaches. You are building character. You are teaching the boys to play the game of football and of life in a square and manly way, and my observation has been that there are almost no coaches today who indulge in any unsportsmanlike or unethical methods.

I am just as regretful as Mr. Hall that he could not have been here. I feel more or less like a sophomore quarterback called into the game to take the place of the captain. He telephoned me as late as ten-thirty last night from Hanover to again express his deep regret that he could not be here.

On behalf of the Rules Committee, speaking for myself personally and collectively for the Rules Committee, I want to say that we appreciate most deeply the helpful co-operation that we have received from this body and from your officers. That is particularly so during the last four years when you have sent an Advisory Committee to sit with the Rules Committee and have given us the benefit of your collective experience.

We have had on that committee, sent by you, Knute Rockne. We have had Bill Alexander, Bob Zuppke, Hugo

Bezdek, Jock Sutherland, Bill Spaulding from the Coast, "Pop" Warner, Dan McGugin and Chick Meehan, your honored President.

Every one of those men has given us the most helpful and hearty cooperation. We, for our part, look to you and trust that you will continue to give us that strong support and cooperation, particularly at times when the game may be under unfair criticism. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

President Meehan: Thank you, Mr. Langford.

It is appropriate now that we hear from the delegate sent to the Rules Committee by us, our representative last year, Dr. Sutherland.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO FOOTBALL RULES MEETING

Dr. Jock Sutherland

THE delegates whom this body sent to the Rules Committee meeting last year were instructed on this floor, I recall very well, to represent the coaches rather than to represent themselves. I made particular note of this. I wrote up the items that the coaches discussed regarding the rules before I went down to the Rules Committee.

Mr. Hall was very much interested in the suggestions you sent to him and the rest of the Rules Committee, I may say, and it was proposed, I think, by Mr. Hall that these items as they were discussed be made note of and the results of the discussions would be brought back here or sent to you to let you know in some manner how your delegates represented you.

The things as we discussed them, I think, were quite important, and they received very serious consideration. I thought that was the best way, and everybody did at this meeting, to represent you and give you clearly what the results were. I understand Mr. Hall, unfortunately, could not be here this afternoon, otherwise he would give you some enlightenment on what we discussed.

I cannot very well leave this microphone without saying, as I said last year, that the members of the Rules Committee do a splendid job. They discuss rules in sincerity from every possible angle. The football game is in safe hands, as I see it, and I know that with the present body on the Rules Committee it will continue to be. (Applause.)

President Meehan: Thank you, Jock.

Over thirty cities and Chambers of Commerce in the United States have invited our Association to have our meeting next year in their city. I am appointing a committee with Paul Schissler, W. A. Alexander and D. O.

McLaughry to consider these invitations and make recommendations to the incoming President.

We always have a technical side of our program, and today Harry Stuhldreher is in charge of that program and has been very fortunate in requesting and getting the services of some of the finest coaches we have. I will now turn the program over to Harry Stuhldreher.

Chairman Stuhldreher: The Program Committee has endeavored to solicit the services of men who are in a position to handle the points of interest on football which we have selected, thinking that these points were the backbone of football success, and we have been successful in getting the consent of the gentlemen that we have in mind. These gentlemen have also co-operated by being willing at the end of each discussion to answer any questions that the audience may ask of them on their particular discussion.

Notre Dame has always been successful due to the fact that it has had wonderful lines. We all know that these forward walls have not been given the credit that they deserve, and those of us who have had opportunity to play on a Notre Dame team thoroughly appreciate everything that they have done for the fellows who got all the gravy. This last year Notre Dame was not known for one powerful line, but two, and Hunk Anderson, who has been directly responsible for these lines, will give us a talk on line play.

LINE PLAY

Heartley Anderson, University of Notre Dame

MR. PRESIDENT, Harry, and Gentlemen: It is a pleasure to be here. This is the second time I have



Heartley Anderson, Notre Dame University

been able to get to the coaching meeting and to go through the little line play that we use at Notre Dame. We do not claim it is the best. We claim it is pretty good. It has proved itself such.

I will go into a few offensive blocks that we use that most other people do not use. Take, for instance, our center has a pretty tough job to start with, because we are pulling both guards out of the line on most plays. He has to have two or three different kinds of blocks to be able to fill up a gap which is very difficult. We use what we call a reverse body block. He wraps himself around the defensive guard or center. In this reverse body he can use a leg lock along with it without holding with the old clamp.

In going through, it is very tough for him to cross over on a lot of plays where a slashing center goes through. We have perfected a cross-over block with a charge at the same time to fill in that gap and be able to block at the same time.

We used to have the old type line play where the men are in a squat to start. From this squat position they uncoil, and we used to call it a coil spring charge. We are getting away from that because the defensive line play has improved so much that one man cannot uncoil any more. We have developed what we call one short step, and then we have another type with two short steps, depending on how much the man in front of our player floats. If he floats too much we have to take a cross-step and then a charge-step and go through that. We run into certain types of defense so we have planted guards on defense or center. When we meet this type we still use the old coil spring charge which is nothing more than an offensive shoulder block.

We have developed our guards just as we have our ends. They use these two steps and along with these two steps we have them using a head duck. That brings up the question of the hands on the head, which was brought up this morning. It is pretty difficult to conceive of a defensive man not using his hands. If he should happen, while he is finessing his head, ducking, to be hit on the head by a defensive lineman who does not understand (if he is using the head duck, he cannot help being hit on the head), I do not think that is proper.

Along with this the guards have to pull out. There are about three ways of pulling out. We use all three ways. For instance, the right guard is going to the right. We always have a right guard line up with his right leg back, only even with the heel of

his left leg. That is his offensive stance and he always uses it. Regardless of which way he is going to pull out, whether he is going forward or sideways, it does not make any difference. He always has his right leg back. When he pulls out he pivots on the right leg and crosses the left leg. Even if the tackle is not charged forward or happens to be held there by the defensive man, it happens to get him out much faster. We figure it is about a half step better than the old style.

The right guard when he has to pull to the left has to drop back his left leg and move it forward at the same time. It is hard to describe it, but he drops back the left leg and then steps forward, instead of taking the step with the other foot. That is a half step faster in getting out there. We spend a lot of time on our guards pulling out. We have three different blocks that a guard has to use in knocking an end down or taking him out of a play. He comes out and he uses what we call a reverse body block on the end, which is turning the head in the opposite direction that the play is going. He comes out. If he is going to the right he puts his head this way and uses his hip block.

If he comes out and the end is a fast driving end, a charging end, he comes out and he might shoulder-block him or come out and use a standing block on him. He uses any one of the three methods, whichever is the most adaptable. When we play against a smashing end, the guard takes the end in.

In other words, the guard reverses his body block again instead of reversing his head this way and takes the end in alone. We find it very successful because our guards, as a rule have been pretty effective in pulling out and knocking ends out of play. Then we have to use what we call a rolling block when they come out and pick up a second player. He comes out, going through for a fullback or a halfback. Our guard uses what we call a rolling block. He gets contact and then rolls into him.

He has to get the contact first and then use the roll, which we find is very hard to teach, and it is hard to pick up. But when you scrimmage the men enough in the spring practice you develop that. You do not have time in the fall to develop it. It is very effective, especially in a little boy we had a year ago, Metzger, 153 pounds. He could block effectively and open even as well as anybody I ever saw. He very seldom missed a block. He could go out and take ends that weighed 190 pounds and keep them out of plays, just because he had these

blocks down to perfection. It took him a long time. It took him four years to get them. When he was up there playing with the regulars we never had a better running guard than we did with this little boy Metzger.

That will bring up the question of the hands on defense. What chance has a little fellow got playing football if he cannot use his hands on defense and finessing? Just those points alone should make you forget about trying to disregard using the hands on the defense.

Regarding our tackles, we have always had fair tackles; some good and some bad. This depends on the players themselves. We teach them the same stance as the guards. The right tackle generally has his right leg back, even with the heel of his left foot. The tackle also takes two steps on the offensive, regardless of where his man plays, because with our shifting backfield we find floating guards against us mostly. When these guards float, no tackle can uncoil and take care of a good guard.

In this way the tackle takes the two steps which we call, or a three and a six-inch step forward all the time, to find out whether the guard is floating. He crosses with his inside foot and then his outside foot and goes into a high body block or a shoulder block. It depends on how far the guard has floated on him.

In this manner it is a lot easier to teach tackles because they only have about four blocks that we teach offensively. We use the old high body block very well. We use the old Indian block and then we use a standing block. Then we use what we call, if we have guards opposite that are playing real low, a log roll block. It is dropping a shoulder, playing low and coming up from underneath to roll the guard over out of the way of play because that is the only way it is effective, and you can get a guard that is submarining against you. You can get him out of the play. He can fill up his hole. If you drop your shoulder underneath, lifting him at the same time, rolling him out of the way, you will find it is very effective.

I should not talk about end plays because I do not coach our ends very much. On our end play, everybody sees that the end is shifted evenly, trying to finessé on the tackle at all times. He has to come to the one-second stop with the backfield now. We have to shift him on the one-two count. He is set for the one second.

He uses the two little steps like the tackle to get his contact. He weaves his head and shoulders at the same time. He avoids the hands of the de-

fensive tackle. His stunts are the toughest there are because he has to handle the tackle alone. There are very few offenses and very few schemes that can develop ends such as we have developed them, around 175 pounds, that will go out and box tackles who weigh from 200 pounds up every Saturday afternoon.

I thank you. I enjoyed it very much. (Applause.)

Chairman Stuhldreher: Are there any questions on line play as Hunk Anderson has given it to you? Does anybody want any defensive line play discussed? Does anyone want to know how Notre Dame uses the running block down the field?

Voices: Yes.

Mr. Anderson: That is practically the same block that I was telling you Metzger does in the open field. It is a running block where he gets contact first and then puts in a roll with the hips and stays on his feet, never leaving his feet. The greatest example of that was Frank Carideo using a running block. He never left his feet at any one time. He could always take out men, and very effectively.

Are there any more questions?

Dr. Stevens: Would you mind demonstrating those reverse punting blocks?

Mr. Anderson: I am not putting on a coaching school. (Laughter.)

Chairman Stuhldreher: Thank you, Hunk.

Lafayette has had great success with the defense on forward pass and Herbert McCracken has consented to give us his technique on that particular department.

FORWARD PASS DEFENSE

Herbert McCracken, Lafayette College

GENTLEMEN, it is not entirely the system that is used that creates the success that a team has in defending against forward passes. When forward pass defense is mentioned we generally immediately think of systems, whether it is a zone or man-for-man or combination, or a variation.

I do not think the system we use is as important as is how thoroughly we teach the fundamentals and the details that go to make up the system. After all, we are all agreed that the success of any system, whether it is defense to passes, or whether it is in offensive play, depends in most part on the individuals who carry it out. If there is any phase of football where men must have a natural football instinct, it is when they are defending against forward passes. We can teach men the technical and mechanical end of the fundamentals of the game, but we

cannot teach a man to have the natural football sense required when a ball is in the air, except by long and tedious practice which then only helps but does not do a complete job. Football sense is absolutely necessary in defense against passes.

There is one outstanding fundamental that every man on the squad should have in defending against forward passes and that is the anticipation or advance feeling that a pass is about to come. The success of a great many passes depends on the offensive team getting the jump and catching the defense flatfooted. A good defensive team, a good secondary defense is made up of men who are thinking ahead and trying to anticipate when a pass is coming. I believe this goes a long way in defending successfully against forward passes.

Details that are peculiar to the secondary defense center primarily around playing the ball. That, I believe, is the most important feature of a successful defense against passes—playing the ball. When a ball is in the air, there is only one thing to do and that is to play it.

Another important fundamental is for the secondary defensive man to keep the pass receiver between the passer and himself and not let him get into deep open territory. We have all had men on our squads who have been outstanding players and yet have fallen down on the one department of defending successfully against passes. In many cases it worked out that nothing much could be done to correct and help these men. Possibly they were too anxious to come up to make the tackle. Possibly they were too anxious to intercept a pass that they thought might fall short. In a majority of cases, the passes don't fall short and long runs and touchdowns result.

Probably the biggest single factor in successfully defending against passes is in the art of rushing the passer.

It is one of the really fundamental features of a successful pass defense—the rushing of the passer. As you sit on the bench and see your own team's passes failing to be completed because the passer is not getting an opportunity to get set, pick his man and throw a perfect pass, you realize there is nothing so demoralizing and discouraging to the team.

It is true of the players out there also that, when a passer is being continually hurried and occasionally thrown for a loss, there is nothing that will cause them to give up the passing attack faster. Passes might be knocked down by the secondary; some of them might be intercepted;

but if the passer is given lots of time to get his passes away and to pick his man, the team will continue to try them and eventually it will start to complete them.

So I think the big feature in defending successfully is in rushing the passer and in doing a real job of it.

There is another important factor in the play of linemen against passes. They must size up every play very fast as they make the initial charge across the line so that as they see a pass developing they can quickly place themselves into their proper positions and go through with the responsibilities that have been assigned them. The work of the guards is especially important in this connection, as they frequently must drop back into the zone or territory they are required to cover.

A few words about the two important features of playing the ball and rushing the passer. The work of the secondary in playing the ball is largely natural—natural instinct—but there are certain practices and drills that I believe will be very helpful to a number of the men. One is the lining up of your secondary men into their natural defensive positions and holding long practice sessions, a good passer and several good receivers handling the offensive job. Another is by placing just two defensive men in the secondary, at the halfback positions say, with two ends going down and the passer not throwing to those men, but instead to a vacated spot where one of the other eligible pass receivers might be. This would test how quickly the defensive men react and respond to playing the ball. The minute the ball leaves the passer's hands, there is no use following the other receivers. All concentration should then be on the ball.



Herb McCracken, Lafayette College

I think another good practice is in lining up your secondary men and throwing to them flat and head-on passes of 10 or 15 yards in length to give them the practice of interception, of judging their stride and of handling the ball; also dropping your men back 15 or 20 yards, putting two of them close together and throwing a fairly high pass which requires the men to go into the air for it.

There are many passes for long gains and touchdowns completed because the defensive man misjudged or mistimed his jump, generally going up too soon in his anxiety to knock the ball down. It is good to give your men as much practical experience on these things as possible.

In the matter of rushing a passer, as I said, I think it is the backbone and keynote of successful defense against passes. The tackles do the majority of the work because it is their fundamental job to get into that offensive backfield as quickly as possible. After the initial charge in the protection of their territory, they are the natural men to continue on back there and cover the passer.

The ends, of course, are excellent men who are used very frequently in rushing the passer, especially against types of offense where the ends do not fear plays around and therefore can get in faster than the tackles.

Of course, after those men get back into the secondary, the really important job starts. I think it is important for the rushers to keep in mind that their job, when possible, is to tackle and bring the passer down for a loss but in so doing not to use a low diving tackle at the man's knees. It is a high tackle for two or three very obvious reasons: first, so that the passer does not side-step the tackler and thereby get his pass off; secondly, so that the tackler can follow a retreating passer and keep his eye on the ball; and, third, so that a fumble or at least an inaccurate pass may be caused as the tackle is being made.

The fact that the pass rusher blocked high generally causes the pass to go wild. High tackling by pass rushers is sound and logical because a passer generally does not have much of a chance to break away from a man who gets him around the arm or the shoulder with other rushers closing in.

When you come down to systems, the zone and the man-for-man, I do not think it is so much what system you use as it is how thoroughly the individuals know what they are supposed to do and how much practice they have had in doing it. There are so many variations and combinations to the zone and man-for-man that it

would take the entire afternoon to cover them.

I will diagram one or two of each from the zone and the man-for-man that have proved more or less successful for us and yet will probably not be the same style that you men have used.

(Remainder of talk based on black-board diagrams and illustrations and therefore not practicable to include in this article.)

Chairman Stuhldreher: Are there any questions? Thank you, Herb.

Wallace Wade his wired in his regrets that he would be unable to attend the meeting because of a last minute business call. We have been successful in getting a man to handle the "Blocking and Tackling" assignment. It is true that this gentleman is the only college coach in the country who insists on handling his own water buckets. The story is told that the signal is written on his cuff, and when he goes into the huddle, he puts his hands up to his face, thereby conveying his message. It seems funny that he would use that method instead of the Indian language, inasmuch as he is handling Indian boys. I have not had the opportunity to look at his cuff, and I cannot, therefore, tell you whether the story is true or not.

Bill Dietz teaches the Warner system. We all know that the Warner system is based fundamentally on blocking and tackling. Bill Dietz of Haskell will give us a talk on that subject.

BLOCKING AND TACKLING

William H. Dietz, Haskell Institute

AS Mr. Anderson has covered much of my assignment in his talk on line play, naturally I will not bore you unnecessarily with a lot of repetition on the subject.

However, I have a few pet ideas of my own on this subject. We all are familiar with the old straight-on shoulder tackle. Yet the execution differs greatly by different players. I like to see my men tackle with their heads up, taking the tackle more on the breast, rather than the shoulders. The arms should be flexed out wide like the wings of a bird pinning the ball-carrier's knees tight together by the arms close to the body. The tackler should keep his legs driving forward all the while lifting his opponent off his feet. In all tackling, the worst fault I find with boys is that they are inclined to tackle too much with their wrists; with eyes closed in making contact. A good tackler uses his body and plenty of leg drive with a wrist lock to prevent his hands slipping. There is nothing new about this. Still, good sharp driving tackles are the ex-

ception rather than the rule. We all know that good hard tackling has stopped many All-American backs and how many great games have been won this way. This is one of the first fundamentals, next to charging, that makes offensive football a powerful weapon. My first interest in a new rookie, reporting for practice, is his ability to tackle hard and sure, and I believe that any red-blooded boy with plenty of nerve can learn to tackle well.

I have some ideas concerning open field tackling that all you gentlemen may not agree with. There has been a lot said in controversy as to the best way to tackle a runner from the side. Many advocate hitting the runner with the shoulder—the head behind the runner's thigh. In this I do not agree, first, because of the timing element involved. The ball-carrier is not going always in a straight line and is doing everything he can to evade the tackler. Therefore, a mistake in timing may sometimes result in a broken neck when the tackler's head comes in contact with hard thigh guards, or, if the tackle is timed too late, the head may come in contact with flying heels. This tackle, to be successful, must necessarily have leg drive enough to sweep the runner's legs from under him.

Now, according to the method we were taught at Carlisle by Mr. Warner, and which is in vogue at the present, open field tackling presents the same problem as that confronted by the duck hunter who gets hits when the ducks are coming up the river toward him. To hit the ducks, he must not shoot at the ducks but shoot ahead of them. Just so with the would-be tackler who is trying to bring down his man in the open.

The first important point for the



Wm. H. Dietz, Haskell Institute

tackler, from my own experience, is not to allow himself to be maneuvered into a position directly in front of the ball-carrier because, first, it allows the runner a choice of two ways to go. A fake of the hips, arms, shoulder, head, etc., can easily pull the tackler out of position, whereas, if the tackler approaches the ball-carrier from one side or the other, he drives the runner around him, and the tackler, driving hard across the ball-carrier's path, allows plenty of lead. He is bound to get some of his six feet in front of the runner and with the poorest of timing he can always stagger or trip his man. When form is perfected the tackler learns to use his arms and legs as brakes or rudders to guide his body, chest and arms right to the front of the ball-carrier's legs. In this tackle the ball-carrier is at a disadvantage of having to combat against the tackler's weight.

Mr. Anderson has gone into the names of the various blocks and I will not take up much time on this subject. In all, however, a little common sense and judgment should be used, and it is easy to become overtechnical and one is apt to over-coach, especially on offense. The greatest single elements are charge and the driving force of leg drive, and a few simple principles should be kept in mind. For instance, in the problem of a quarterback or guard taking a defensive end in or out, the position of his feet, the spread of his stance, the angle of his body should give the cue as to whether the direct shoulder block, hip block or rolling body block should be used. When an end is anchored on the ground down with one knee, it is common sense the high shoulder block, with legs driving like pistons should be used. If the play happens to be a wide end run and the end in the same position, a long block between him and the play would suffice, faking the shoulder block but throwing the body around the would-be tackler.

In any case, where the end gets away from the blocker, the latter can always use his legs in tangling up his opponent.

Rolling blocks are very good in taking out defensive backs in the open field, especially when scattered. Of course we always perfect form of all blocks first on dummies. Often, during the season, we resort to blocking on what we call "raw-meat." First we arrange the blockers and ball carriers into two parallel lines about 5 feet apart with the tacklers in a line at right angles about 15 or 18 feet away. Only sound men are allowed to block or tackle—the ball carriers being composed of cripples on the squad. In this practice, I find out our blocking is

90 per cent perfect, showing the odds greatly favor the blocker over the tackler. However, I admit that in the actual game blocking falls down to 60 per cent perfect and sometimes lower. One of the worst habits is for the blocker to lose his man or fail to anticipate at the exact point of contact and, consequently, to run by him. In blocking, a moment's hesitation in meeting an opponent spells doom to the blocker. He must meet the tackler before the latter can be set for him in order to be successful.

A lot of this detail depends upon the judgment and intelligence of the blocker. Experience is the best teacher and study eliminates mistakes. Every great player I have ever known has always picked up a lot of individual tricks, most of which cannot be duplicated by other players. Many coaches fall down trying to teach players exactly the way they played and the tricks they knew, making them miniatures of themselves. "Pop" Warner used to say, "Don't try to teach them too many individual tricks. Let them pick up their own tricks." (Laughter.) Every fall I find boys developing certain tricks I never knew before. Sometimes they can be adapted to others, but in most cases these tricks only emphasize their own individuality.

The great mystery regarding football coaching is to simplify the unnecessary and master a few sound fundamentals. It is very easy to become too mechanical in detail and lose sight of important and basic fundamentals.

My best advice is not to over-coach on details—forgetting the fundamental principles. In other words, in exploring a river, don't get lost on some small tributary.

I thank you! (Applause.)

Chairman Stuhldreher: Thank you, Bill!

I thank you. (Applause.)

Chairman Stuhldreher: Thank you, Bill!

Having been a pioneer in the change of forward passes to an integral part of football offense, "Gus" Dorais, of Detroit, is well qualified to handle the subject of forward pass technique. (Applause.)

FORWARD PASS TECHNIQUE

Charles E. Dorais, University of Detroit

MR. PRESIDENT and Fellow Coaches: This assignment to talk to you on a subject which I think perhaps most of you know more about than I has a tendency to give me a tight collar. My confidence in speaking here was not increased a great deal the other night in Michigan when

I had the unusual opportunity of speaking at a high school banquet. After I had spoken, the lady in charge of affairs came up and offered me the magnificent sum of five dollars. It was a great chance to be magnanimous, so I said, "It is too much of a pleasure to speak to these football players. I enjoyed it. I don't want any fee."

"Well, Mr. Dorais," she said, "Thank you. We will put it in our fund."

I asked, "What fund?"

She said, "The fund to get better speakers for next year." (Laughter.)

The forward pass is a sort of adopted child in football, but we all know, as coaches, that it has been the lifesaver of our great game. It provides more drama and more lightning flashes to an already spectacular display. It has a tendency to bring joy to the afflicted and affliction to the joyful.

The forward pass is, after all, a gambler's weapon. The possibilities and probabilities of the forward pass bring to my mind that quotation in the Bible, of our Lord to St. Peter: "He who takes up the sword shall perish by the sword." But, however, it is well known to all of us, and particularly in the last few years, that a great proportion of our football victories have been caused directly or indirectly by the forward pass.

It is difficult to say anything new on the subject. I think it was Zuppke who well stated at one time that the best forward pass is a pass thrown to an exceptionally tall end who is being guarded by an exceptionally short back.

I have been associated with the forward pass since its beginning. My first year in high school was 1906, the

year the rule changes started the pass. There has been a great evolution in the style of throwing the ball since that time. I remember the first method of throwing the ball. It will be new to some of your fellows, I think. It was to grasp the ball with the palm of the hand over the end of it and throw it as a discus was thrown. For the next step someone conceived the bright idea of holding the ball with the point downfield and sailing it underhanded in a spiral. From that grew up the side-arm or flat-hand throw, which was in vogue for many years.

The next step was to still raise the arm a little higher and to throw the pass with an overhand throw. I believe I was the first one, to my knowledge at least, ever to throw the ball in that manner.

When I left high school, throwing with this overhand grip throw, the first coach I had at Notre Dame, Shorty Longman, saw me pass one day and said, "Well, I don't like your style of passing and I think you ought to change. We throw the ball here with the flat-hand throw, because, to my mind, on a wet day, or with any mud on the ball, there is no chance of your getting it away."

I said, "Well, Coach, I believe I can."

He said, "I don't think you can, not with a grip throw."

He took a ball and soaked it in the water bucket and got it good and wet. We had a demonstration and I proved to him, I think, that a wet ball can be thrown with an overhand grip throw as well as it can be with a side-arm throw. So I kept throwing it that way.

The majority of passers (and I have taken a great deal of interest in studying them in the last decade), have been throwers who have employed the overhand grip throw.

We all know that the backbone of football is the running game. The pass attack is dependent for its success on the success of the running game, which will always be the fundamental basis of attack in football and which will be the most important. There must be a balance maintained, however, and it is unwise, I think, to put all our eggs into one basket. I learned that by sad experience.

When I was working with Rock as his backfield coach, we had a difference of opinion that we never got straightened out, on pass defense. It is a known fact, of course, that Rock favored the man-to-man defense strictly. My impression was that it wasn't able to cope with the style of passing which was then in vogue. I



Chas. E. "Gus" Dorais, University of Detroit

left Notre Dame and we still had our difference, and in the course of a few years I came back to the University of Detroit, and Rock scheduled us for a game.

I thought, "Now is my opportunity to really show Rock that he doesn't know anything about pass defense. I am going to show the Old Master this time."

He knew that I was going to throw them and I knew that he knew it. This game was going to be the proving ground. We were dependent chiefly upon the pass and I conceived a few plays that I thought were impossible for a man-to-man defense to meet, principal among them being a play in which our left end would come around behind his own line of scrimmage, being covered by the deepest back on his side, and it was apparently impossible for this back to reach him before he reached the strong-side flat zone.

Well, the game went on. We lost 19 to 0. The trouble with our pass attack at that time was that we couldn't get any receivers down the field. Sometimes we would get one and sometimes two; so it was a triumph for the man-to-man defense, and half of that defense had nothing to do. It is clear, then, that holding up the pass receiver is the best defense, regardless of whether you use man-to-man or other combinations.

My subject is "The Technique of Forward Passing." Going to a dictionary to discover what the word "technique" means, I find that it means "style of performance."

Style of performance or execution can be no better than the men executing or performing, but I think a point that we shall all have to consider as coaches is, how much time should we devote to the execution of forward passing. It is a vital decision to make for any coach, and it is one that he should make as early as possible. The decision, to my mind, rests on the attitude of the coach towards the forward pass. His decision should be determined by the way he is going to treat the pass, and, of course, his personnel.

A plan must be formulated. There are three ways for a coach to consider a forward pass in order to arrive at a plan. It may be used as an emergency weapon, something to be hauled out on exceptional occasions, and particularly on those occasions when all is lost and the cause looks hopeless. It may also be used as a threat, as a very effective threat, in loosening up a very tight defense. Sometimes, whether or not the pass is completed, it has the undoubtedly good effect of

loosening up a defense that is impervious to the running attack. Then, again, it may be used as part of the regular attack, and, to my knowledge, Jesse Harper, my old coach, was the first man with gambling instinct enough to so use it in this respect.

In working on this technique or style of performance, the important thing above all, the important man above all, to receive the chief consideration is the passer. In speaking of the passer, I am reminded of the fact that Harry Stuhldreher last year gave a masterful talk on forward passing. I will merely touch the high spots in going along.

In holding the ball we teach in this overhand grip throw that the ball should be so grasped that its long axis is parallel to the arm instead of at right angles; that the two fingers, the first and second fingers, should be up as close to the top of the ball as possible. In throwing the ball, the one important coaching point that I have in mind is that all superfluous motions be watched for and eliminated as soon as they are detected. The only motion necessary in throwing the ball is drawing it from the holding position straight back over the ear. Some boys have a tendency to wind up, reach down in their pocket for it, pull it off their heel to get it out here, and go through a lot of motions that are unnecessary, since the only move necessary is drawing it straight back with a snap.

In throwing the ball, then, after it is drawn back over the ear, an important point to remember is that the elbow should be pointed toward the receiver. If you are going to throw it in this position (indicating), the elbow should turn. It should be pointed toward the receiver, so that you are throwing directly over the elbow with a snap throw, i. e., with a lot of wrist in it. At the end of the throw, the palm of the hand should be facing the thrower.

I like a pass that goes through the air with a front axis, or the front part of the ball slightly up. It makes a floating, light, fluffy ball that is very easy to handle, and this snap throw from the ear, finished up with a little wrist, has a tendency to pull down the back end of the ball so that the front end does go up and the front end floats and it is easily caught. Such a ball is light and easy to handle. Body in the throw and a stiff wrist make a heavy ball.

On the short passes I believe that the ball should be got to the receiver as quickly as possible. On the long passes I have a notion that the ball should be well arched. In drilling on

this matter of throwing, I think a very good way, in fact, the best way I have found, to cultivate the snap throw, to get a lot of wrist into it and no body, is to have the passer practice throwing with the arm extended above his head as high as it will reach, and throwing the pass with a little snap motion of the wrist and arm only.

I also like to have the passer in his practice throw the ball, by backing up and throwing, doing anything except getting set and stepping into it.

On punt formation or a long formation, it is probably a good idea to permit the passer to step in to his throws, but on the formations close up, and those which we principally use, the passer, when he gets his chance to throw the ball, is throwing under severe pressure, is off balance eight out of ten times, and is usually backing away, so that if he has practiced getting body into the ball and stepping into it, he is out of position to throw, and the practice of throwing, backing away, puts him under practical conditions, which to my mind is the best way to work this out.

All during the time your passer is working on passing, I think it is an important coaching hint to keep reminding him and to be watching him at all times to see that in practice he uses deception, that he looks one way and passes another, that he makes a fake pass and draws back and makes another, that he points one way and throws another, that he does anything to throw the defense off at least a half step.

The passing practice, I think, should be conducted at all times at a moving target, preferably at those boys to whom he is going to throw during a game. I think one of the important practices in pass defense and offense, for any coach, is to get three skeleton teams together, the ends, the backs and the centers, and to alternate them on defense and offense, and in that way to approximate game conditions as closely as possible.

In regard to the receiver, in the early days of the forward pass, the only idea we had in getting a receiver loose to catch a pass was to have him rely on speed. So, for a long time the two ends used to run down the field as fast and as far as they could go and the passer would heave the ball in their general direction as hard as he could. Whenever the two were lucky enough to connect, a completed pass resulted. After that, some coach conceived the idea of putting a trailer out, the fast man going down to be followed up ten yards behind by another receiver, and the ball being thrown to him. That opened up the

passing game somewhat, and then came the change of pace and the change of direction.

These three methods, to my mind, are all we still have to get a receiver clear for a forward pass.

I think one of the most important points in trying to clear receivers by a change of direction is to emphasize to the receiver as strongly as possible that he should get as close as he can and right in front of the defender before he makes his break.

One of the modern perplexities of forward pass performance is caused by the inability of the pass receivers to get by the line of scrimmage. Smart defenses are holding up key receivers, and it is hard to get them away. I think practice should be had on the methods of getting receivers by the line and into the open. Two of the ordinary methods of doing that, of course, are the fake charge, threatening the tackle and continuing on down the field; and the real charge into the tackle and then moving on. These should also be worked on a fake and a dodge, and, of course, if the way is clear, going right on through.

I think one point it might be well to mention in passing is that a receiver should never look back at the passer or keep his eye on the passer until he is sure he is in the clear; and until he gets in the clear, he should threaten every defensive man in his path. A great deal of passing success is due to good faking, realistic acting and plenty of deception.

As to protection for the pass, I think it is well for us to keep back as many men as possible for blocking and still have the play work. So, on long throws downfield, I believe that a three-man spread is preferable in order that all the others may be held in to give proper protection to the passer. In protecting for the passer, the best method, to my mind, is to run back to the passer as fast as possible, form a semi-circle in front of him, block, while keeping the feet, and give ground, if necessary, while doing this blocking.

In conclusion, I want to say that my notion of good pass execution depends principally on the elements of surprise and deception. Passing is still in the process of evolution. Today's best passing, and that which is causing the most trouble, is the pass to the delayed receiver, the receiver who hesitates or hides from three to five counts while the receivers are out in front clearing an area for him to dart into, or while his team is using a fake buck or a fake running play. This, to my mind, is going to be the most perplexing problem of pass defense for us in the year to come. (Applause.)

Chairman Stuhldreher: Thank you! Just on behalf of the Program Committee I want to thank these gentlemen for their fine talks.

President Meehan: Thank you, Harry!

In view of the fact that it is getting late, we want to cover hurriedly a few important matters and at the same time get our formal business completed:

...Announcements regarding the banquet...

President Meehan: Mal Stevens will make an extemporaneous report of what happened at the trustees' meeting.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES

Dr. M. A. Stevens, Yale University

MR. PRESIDENT, there were only one or two matters which were of particular interest.

We donated, or made a recommendation that we donate from our Coaches Association to Parke Davis \$250, which exceeds the sum we gave him last year by \$150, to continue and further his work in preparing and keeping a history of football throughout the country. As you all know Parke Davis's work, there is no use to mention it any further.

Another thing, of more importance, and a matter upon which, Mr. President, we must receive some comment, some expression of opinion, is where we are going to hold the coaches' convention next year. It was felt by the Trustees that possibly the finest meeting we had was the one held at New Orleans and, furthermore, it was felt that if it would be possible, we might or should go to the Coast next year. However, this brings up the question of whether we should go out there during the Olympics, as we have been invited by the Chamber of Commerce at Oakland and have been urged to do so by the Western members of our Association, or whether we should wait and have our regular meeting and hold it during the Christmas and New Year's period.

It also must be brought to your attention that the World's Fair is going to be held in Chicago in 1933, and it is possible that we might go out there at that time. At any rate, we will unquestionably be urged to do so by members of our organization who are in that mid-district.

The other matters which were brought up at the trustees' meeting have all been taken up at various odd times here. I believe that is all at the present time, Chick.

MINUTES OF TRUSTEES' MEETING

A MEETING of the Board of Trustees of the American Football Coaches Association was called to

order by President Meehan at about 7:00 P. M., December 28, 1931, after an informal dinner in Suite 1710A, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City. The following Trustees and Chairmen of Committees were present: Messrs. Meehan, Cowell, Alexander, Little, McLaughry, Dobie, Higgins, Willaman, Kipke, Page, Ingwersen, Stuhldreher, Robertson, Casey, McKenney, Dole, Schissler, Stevens.

A motion was made by Mr. Alexander, seconded by Mr. Higgins, and passed by the Trustees that program on discussion of Rules Committee be changed, and report read as result of morning discussion.

It was moved by Mr. Stuhldreher, seconded by Mr. Dobie, and passed by the Trustees that the Secretary be authorized to reprint each year an up-to-date booklet of membership.

The membership and Treasurer's Reports were read by Secretary Cowell. These were unanimously accepted by the Trustees.

A motion was made by Mr. Alexander, seconded by Mr. Schissler and passed by the Trustees that Parke Davis be paid the sum of \$250 for statistical work done during 1931.

The following applications were voted upon favorably by the Trustees: **ACTIVE:** G. Elliott Hatfield (Union College), Carl A. Davis (Catawba College), Clair F. Bee (Long Island Univ.), C. V. Money (Hanover College), Jess Neely (Clemson College), J. R. Haygood (Southwestern College), Arthur H. Doolen (McKendree College), Francis Schmidt (Texas Christian Univ.), William V. Slyker (Evansville College), E. "Rip" Miller (U. S. Naval Acad.), F. H. Williams (Marion Institute), John B. Law (Manhattan College). **ALLIED:** C. J. Alderson (Univ. of Texas), Roy Lee Roberts (Hilo High School), Carl I. Youngworth (Yankton College), Frank L. White (Albright Col.), I. D. MacIntosh (Lake Forest College), J. Stanton Keck (Princeton), C. M. King (Hot Springs Senior High School), J. Fred Cline (Maddock, N. D.), Layne Perry (Tulsa Central High School), Karl Berninger (Leelanau Boys Sch.), Leroy Hinchcliffe (Mineville High School), Clarence A. Muhl (Univ. City High School), John F. Thompson (Tilton School).

It was also passed by the Committee that the Membership Committee along with the Secretary-Treasurer admit those applicants for membership as they see fit, and thus speed up the membership machinery in that the applicants will not have to wait for Trustees' action.

It was unanimously passed that John F. Meehan be made an Honorary

Past President of the American Football Coaches Association.

The matter of next year's meeting was discussed but no action taken. It was decided to bring the matter up for vote tomorrow at the regular meeting.

It was also passed that the A. F. C. A. send its best regards to the Pacific Coast Association at their meeting on December 31 and also acknowledge the telegrams received.

No further business appearing, the meeting adjourned at 9 P. M.

W. H. COWELL,
Secy.-Treas.

President Meehan: We might have a discussion from the floor regarding the meeting of next year, as to its whereabouts. In the event that we do not get an expression, I will select a committee of Paul Schissler, Mr. Alexander and Mr. McLaughry to notify the President and the Trustees regarding the meeting for the following year.

This morning we discussed for one hour our Report to the Rules Committee. After that discussion of one hour, our Committee went inside, and I believe Mr. Ingwersen has a report which he will read and which we will recommend to the Rules Committee. Mr. Ingwersen!

Mr. Ingwersen: Mr. President and Coaches: After having all the material turned over to the Committee, and the different things that were brought up, the Committee has this report to make.

...Mr. Ingwersen read the Report of the Rules Committee...

FINAL REPORT OF RULES COMMITTEE

B. A. Ingwersen, University of Iowa

WHILE the American Football Coaches Association is generally in favor of the present football rules, yet, if it is found that, in the study that is now being conducted to determine the character of injuries received by college and school players this last year, these injuries can be attributed to any special phase of our present game, the coaches would unanimously uphold any action that may be taken by the Rules Committee designed to remove any unnecessary hazards of the game.

As an aid to the National Rules Committee, the American Football Coaches Association is asking its active members, which comprise all the best coaches in America, to write personally to Mr. E. K. Hall a letter stating their views on what is dangerous in present day football. From this mass of data, the coaches feel confident that the Rules Committee will evolve a game that is safe for the youth of the land.

President Meehan: Thank you, Bert.

Our next Committee Report is that of the Resolutions Committee, Mr. Willaman, Chairman.

Mr. Sam Willaman: The resolutions Committee met and has unanimously recommended six resolutions. I believe the best way of handling this is to give the six resolutions and then take whatever action you wish to take following that.

...Mr. Willaman read the Report of the Resolutions Committee...

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Sam Willaman, Ohio State University

THE Resolutions Committee has met and has unanimously recommended the following resolutions:

WHEREAS God in His Divine Wisdom has called Knute Rockne and Dr. Harry Williams to the Great Beyond, both having been long identified with this Association;

WHEREAS they were both men of high character with great ability as teachers—lived lives of outstanding usefulness, few lives of this generation equalling theirs in constructive influence for good; be it

RESOLVED that the Secretary be instructed to spread a copy of this resolution upon the minutes and send copies to the families of Mr. Knute Rockne and Dr. Harry Williams.

WHEREAS the affairs of the American Football Coaches Association have been conducted most efficiently by President Meehan, Secretary Cowell and the other officers during the past year; and the Association meetings today have been of exceptional benefit; be it

RESOLVED that the Association extend to its officers its utmost appreciation for their work during the past year and its thanks for arranging an attractive program for today's meetings.

WHEREAS it is the sense of the Resolutions Committee that Lou Little and his associates are entitled to grateful appreciation of the Association for the constructive work of their committee; be it

RESOLVED that the Association express its appreciation to this Committee and to Gil Dobie, Bert Ingwersen, Joseph McKenney and others who have done valuable work and made interesting reports.

WHEREAS Charles Vye, Al Miller, Sumner Dole and Fred Tootell have contributed faithful service handling numerous details helping to make the meeting successful; be it

RESOLVED that the Association extend its thanks to these men.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Asso-

ciation express its appreciation to the Pennsylvania Hotel Management for the splendid treatment accorded us, and especially to Mr. Malony, Mr. Levy and Mr. Hohl.

BE IT RESOLVED that the Association express its appreciation to Earl Carroll, Inc., for the courtesy and generosity in providing extraordinary entertainment for our banquet tonight.

Mr. Willaman: Mr. President, I move the adoption of these resolutions.

...The motion was seconded by Mr. Sharp...

...The motion was put to a vote and carried...

President Meehan: We will now hear from the Auditing Committee, Mr. McLaughry.

Mr. McLaughry: I wish to announce that I have examined the books and found them to be in most excellent condition. Mr. Cowell has done a great job.

President Meehan: In order that we can have our new members listed in THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL for the coming year, will Mr. Kipke make a report on the new members?

REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Harry G. Kipke, University of Michigan

THE Membership Committee has checked and approved the following members. There will be fifty-seven Allied Members and sixteen of the Active Members. I should like to present these members to the coaches for their approval.

The following applications were voted upon favorably by the Trustees at their meeting at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, December 28, 1931:

ACTIVE: John B. Law, Manhattan College, New York City; G. Elliott Hatfield, Football Coach, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; Carl A. Davis, Catawba College, Salisbury, N. C.; Clair F. Bee, Head Coach of Football, Long Island Univ., Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. V. Money, Coach, Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.; Jess Neely, Clemson College, Clemson College, South Carolina; J. R. Haygood, Coach, Southwestern College, Memphis, Tenn.; Arthur H. Doolen, Head Coach, McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill.; Francis Schmidt, Coach, Texas Christian Univ., Fort Worth, Texas; William V. Slyker, Head Coach, Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.; E. "Rip" Miller, c/o Athletic Office, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; F. H. Williams, Marion Institute, P. O. Box 522, Marion, Ala.

ALLIED: John F. Thompson, Tilton School, Tilton, N. H.; C. J. Alderson, Freshman Coach, University of Texas, Austin, Texas; Roy Lee Rob-

erts, Director of Phys. Educ., Hilo High School, Hilo, Hawaii; Carl I. Youngworth, Coach of Football, Yankton College, Yankton, S. D.; Frank L. White, Coach of Football, Albright College, Reading, Pa.; I. D. MacIntosh, Dir. of Ath., Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.; J. Stanton Keck, Line Coach, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. (Address—North Pomfret, Vt.); C. M. King, Head Coach, Senior High School, 302 West Grand Ave., Hot Springs Nat'l Park, Arkansas; J. Fred Cline, Athletic Director, Maddock, N. D.; Layne Perry, Coach of Football, Central High School, Tulsa, Okla. (1217 N. Boston, Tulsa, Okla.); Mr. Karl Berninger, Ath. Dir. and Head Coach, Leelanau School for Boys, Glen Arbor, Mich.; Leroy C. Hinchcliffe, Mineville High School, Mineville, N. Y. (528 Park St.); Clarence A. Muhl, 7912 Kingsbury Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. (Univ. City High School).

Members accepted who applied at the meeting, New York, December 29, 1931:

ACTIVE: Major R. I. Sasse, U. S. Mil. Acad., West Point, N. Y.; Raymond J. Kirchmyer, Wagner College, Staten Island, N. Y.; Pete Cawthon, Texas Tech. College, Lubbock, Texas; Mitchell J. Gary, Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Mich.; O. E. Hollingberry, Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.; Wm. W. Ullery, Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa.; Arthur J. Bergman, 6320 Woodside Place, Chevy Chase, Md. (Catholic U.); Mr. Kline Fitzhugh, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Mr. George G. Evans, State Teachers College, DeKalb, Ill.; Melvin H. Taube, Mass. State College, 50 Pleasant St., Amherst, Mass.; Charles S. Rogers, University of Delaware, Newark, Del.; Clem F. Crowe, St. Vincent College, Latrobe, Pa.; Arthur D. Kahler, Brown University Athletic Council, Providence, R. I.; W. Surrick, Haverford College, 948 Kenwyn St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Heartley W. Anderson, Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Ind.; Arthur H. Roberts, Freshman Coach, N. Y. University, New York City.

ALLIED: Paul B. Parker, Line Coach and Ath. Dir., Univ. of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; Leonard P. Walsh, George Washington Univ., 2010 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Riden, Sunbury High School, 339 Arch Street, Sunbury, Pa.; Richard L. Donoghue, Univ. of Alabama, 203 So. Seward Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala.; James E. Snyder, Line Coach, Albright College, Reading, Pa.; Carl M. Voyler, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; J. F. McKale, Univ. of Arizona, University Station, Tucson,

Ariz.; Elmer E. Carroll, Wilkinsburg High School, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Ernest Bartell, Phillips Exeter Academy, Hoyt Hall, Exeter, N. H.; Lloyd P. Jordan, Asst. Coach, Colgate Univ., 21 Payne St., Hamilton, N. Y.; Earl F. Walsh, Ath. Dir. and Coach, Des Moines Catholic Coll., Des Moines, Ia.; R. E. Randall, Asst. Coach, Univ. of Virginia, University, Va.; D. D. Lancaster, Freshman Coach, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. (40 Harpswell St.); William G. Brill, Fac. Mgr. of Athletics, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; John H. Thompson, Jr., 129 Parsons St., Easton, Pa. (Fresh. Coach Lafayette); Paul H. Kinney, Tilton School, Tilton, N. H.; Russell E. Wright, Lakewood High School, 119 Fifth St., Lakewood, N. J.; Paul T. Scull, Bala Cyndwid, Pa.; Robert G. Elliot, State Teachers College, East Stroudsburg, Pa. (129 Ridgeway St.); Leonard W. Dick, Jr., Woodberry Forest School, Woodberry Forest, Va.; Harvey W. Hessler, Asst. Coach, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.; L. C. McElroy, Bedford School, Westport, Conn.; Jack Cannon, Georgia Tech., 12 Jeffrey Place, Columbus, O.; Burton L. Bruce, St. Anselm's College, 469 Amherst St., Manchester, N. H.; John H. Burke, Football Coach, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.; Charles H. Dorhling, Ripon College, Ripon, Wis.; Charles W. Bowser, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.; Thomas F. Murphy (Georgetown), 86 Liberty St., Bridgeport, Conn.; John T. Colrick (Georgetown), South Orange, N. J.; Tod Rockwell, Detroit High School, Detroit, Mich.; Ed Crow, 205 College Apts., Huntington High School, Huntington, W. Va.; Joseph A. Caspe, 6 Atlantic Street, South Boston, Mass.; G. V. Kenneally, Boston Univ., 1617 Dorchester Ave., Dorchester, Mass.; Tim Moynihan, 7427 Wabash Ave., Cincinnati, O. (Xavier University); Martin Brill, 121 Ridgeway Avenue, Norwood, Pa.; J. Leslie Hart, 9 Belmont Place; Thomas E. Dandeleit, Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.; Leon A. Miller, Asst. Coach, C. C. N. Y., 46 West 73rd St., New York City; John Lavelle (Coach All Hallows, 111 East 164 St., N. Y. C.), 936 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City; John DeGuosa, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rae Crowther (Ardmore, Pa.), Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. E. Weatherby, Waynesville, High School, Waynesville, N. C.; Thomas W. Hall, Dir. of Phys. Ed., St. Bartholomew's Community House, 109 East 50th Street, New York City; G. A. Craig, Baldwin High School, 212 South Grand Avenue, Baldwin, N. Y.; J. William Kennelly, Chelsea High School, Chelsea, Mass.; J. S. Weekley, P. O. Box 251, Cranford

High School, Cranford, N. J.; Edwin J. Mochler, Chelsea High School, Chelsea, Mass.; P. L. Wendell, Backfield Coach, Harvard Frosh, 102 Mt. Vernon St., Boston, Mass.; Lieut. B. M. Bryan, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; Oscar E. Gernery, Dir. of Phys. Ed., Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.; T. K. Anwater, Raymond Riordon School, 145 Cannon St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Thomas J. Myers, St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J.; Alexander Neilson, St. George's School, Newport; Edwin W. Till (A. J. Reach Co.), 963 East Price St., Philadelphia, Pa.; W. H. Neale, Jr., Oak Hill High School, Oak Hill, W. Va.; Lieut. O. G. Jacobs, Coach of All Coast Guard Football Team, State Pier, New London, Conn.; Johnny Mach, Athletic Director, Mohall City Schools, Mohall, N. D.

I move that these coaches be taken into the organization, fifty-seven Allied Members and sixteen Active Members.

Mr. McLaughry: I second the motion.

...The motion was put to a vote and carried...

President Meehan: Mr. Alexander is the Chairman of the Nominating Committee. He has been called out of the hotel. I will ask Mr. Dorais to report for the Nominating Committee.

Mr. Dorais: Mr. Alexander, as Chairman, offers the following nominations to you:

President—M. A. Stevens, Yale.

First Vice President—D. E. McGugin, Vanderbilt.

Second Vice President—D. X. Bible, Nebraska.

Third Vice President—(The newly elected President of the Pacific Coast Assn.)

Secretary-Treasurer—W. H. Cowell, New Hampshire.

Trustees—B. W. Bierman, Minnesota; E. L. Casey, Harvard; Harry Kipke, University of Michigan; Harry Stuhldreher, Villanova.

I move that these nominees be approved.

President Meehan: May I hear a second to this?

The motion was seconded by Mr. Beck.

President Meehan: Are there any other nominations? Otherwise, we will ask that this be adopted unanimously. All in favor of adopting this slate signify by saying "Aye."

...The motion was carried unanimously...

President Meehan: I will ask Mr. Stevens to take the chair.

...President Stevens took the Chair...

(Applause.)

President Stevens: Gentlemen, I am deeply appreciative of this honor and aware of the responsibility it carries. I wish to state that I admire the progressive, aggressive policy that my immediate predecessor has carried on. I want you older men in this organization to realize that I need your confidence and guidance; also the younger men, many of whom I am very friendly with—I need your aggressive co-operation.

I understand that there is one more report to be made and that is by Mr. Dobie on Honorary Membership.

...Mr. Gilmour Dobie read the report on Honorary Membership...

President Stevens: That our Past President, Chick Meehan, be placed on our Honorary List—do I hear a motion?

Mr. Beck: I so move.

...The motion was seconded by Mr. Sharp, was put to a vote, and was carried...

...Announcements regarding the banquet...

President Stevens: Do I hear a motion for adjournment?

...Upon motion made by Mr. Sharp, duly seconded, and carried, the meeting adjourned at 5:00 o'clock...

Tuesday Evening Session

December 29, 1931

THE BROWN DERBY BANQUET,
8:30 P. M.

THE annual Brown Derby Banquet was held in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City. It was well attended, and successful in every way—fine food and service, interesting speeches, and excellent entertainment. The Association is deeply indebted to Toastmaster James H. Crowley. J. L. Marks, the Association's Poet-Laureate, again presented one of the hits of the evening in his rhymed review of the 1931 football season.

NOTE: So many requests for copies have been received from those who were not razed that we print the whole story to the consternation of everyone concerned.

1931

J. L. MARKS,

Kiskimenitas School

A rhymed review of the football season, 1931, delivered at the banquet of the American Football Coaches Association, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, Dec. 29, 1931.

We pass resolutions on ethics and rules,

We call college editors slackers and fools;

We listen while coaches of prosperous days

Uncover the secrets of other folks' plays;

*We give the wise radio coaches a ride
And vow to keep roaring alumni on side,*

*But Princeton and Hobart are yelling
for more,—*

*They have to grow touchdowns where
ONE grew before.*

*The wonderful systems of Warner
and Rock*

*Are open to them like the face of a
clock,*

*But systems are useless, they haven't
a chance*

*With Princeton's new battle cry, "On
with the Dance!"*

*The boys who "got" Wittmer have
surely forgotten*

*That Dobie's first year at Cornell was
so rotten.*



Gus Welch, University of Virginia



J. L. Marks, Poet Laureate

*Now, this was the year of the foot-
ball disparager,
A year of lament for the graduate
manager.*

*Reformers were chanting their an-
thems of hate,—*

*The manager wailed at the size of
the gate.*

*The "angels" were busted, the market
was down,
And so were the backs of the Illinois'
clown.*

*Ah, Robert, you've treated your
friends with disdain*

*Since Grange made a coach of the
Duke of Champaign.*

*You've slighted the coaches and gone
to the coast,*

*Where even a Dutchman can learn how
to boast.*

*And while you are telling the people
out there*

*How Hanley gets players and you get
the air—*

*Give Anderson's greetings to Howard
H. Jones—*

*Remember Jess Harper to dear Mrs.
Jones.*

*Tell 'em New York and Dartmouth, in
sackcloth and tears,*

*Send New Year's best wishes to War-
ner and Spears!*

*A radio broadcaster says what he
thinks*

*But Bill doesn't like to be told that he
stinks.*

*With Harvard behind and the game
nearly o'er,*

*And Barry Wood tired and battered
and sore,*

*He tosses a beauty so straight down
the alley*

*That Dartmouth is sunk in a last
minute rally.*

*He's cold as an iceberg, converts with
elan,*

*Did someone yell "putrid?" Ye Gods,
what a man!*

*New York goes Carnegie, decides to
deflate,*

*And Meehan walks smilingly out
through the gate.*

*They craved a balloon that would soar
in the skies,—*

*Chick gave them an airship that daz-
zled their eyes;*

*They cried for a line and some backs
that could run,*

*They wanted bright lights, and Chick
harnessed the sun;*

*And now they remind us of some little
boy*

*Who thought a skyrocket an innocuous
toy.*

*The Navy grows restless; preparing
for war*

*She finds that a system won't run up
a score.*

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Heave to, Ship ahoy! What's that on
your deck?
A mathematician with beef on his
neck!

A postseason series is under
discussion,
The climax of football's autumnal
percussion.
The undefiled brethren, the righteous
and pure,
Will play a round-robin, a real
amateur.
We see no one worthy, no entries at
all,
Just old man "baloney" to carry the
ball.

If critics we face with a shrug and a
smirk,
We'll have to quit coaching and all go
to work.
Instead of our sportingly playing the
game
The game's playing us, and we're part-
ly to blame.
The folks up at Sing Sing have stolen
our show,
They're back to the game as it was
years ago!
The boys up the river play Football
for fun—
But see how they garner a place in
the sun!

From Ossining comes an official
avowment
Of President Butler's athletic endow-
ment.
Columbia's editor views with alarm
Reports that Lou Little has made it a
"farm."
For entrance to Sing Sing one ques-
tion's enough,
The coach's old slogan, "Young man,
are you tough?"
With robbers wherever one turns his
attention
It must be the football official's
convention.

We've got to do something with
coaches and boards
That pick all-Americans out of the
hordes
Of Bulldogs and Ramblers and Pan-
thers and Owls
While the mob in the barber shop
rages and howls.
Big games have been played since
these heroes were chosen,
The mule has been active and so has
the Trojan,
And many a star whom the critics
would hail
Has finished the season with mud on
his tail.

Hats off to the winners, so sure of
their jobs!
While most of us listen to curses and
sobs.

Hats off to Ed Casey and Andy and
Bill,
Cayuga's big cloud that hangs over
the Hill,
Mal Stevens, Lou Little and all of the
boys
Who dipped into victory's heartening
joys!
The rest of us, busted and driven
berserk,
Are haunting the breadline and look-
ing for work.
Let's kneel to the goddess-of-things
as-they-were
And ask Bo McMillan to lead us in
prayer.

Gus Welch won the Brown Derby
Story-Telling Contest. Gus is making
a habit of carrying off this treasured
trophy. Come to the front, you tal-
ented members, and give Gus some
competition!

The meeting was adjourned at 11:30
p. m.

The Association was honored by
many prominent guests:

Invited guests attending the Ameri-
can Football Coaches Association an-
nual meeting, Hotel Pennsylvania,
December 29, 1931:

General Douglas MacArthur, Chief
of Staff, Washington, D. C.; Rev. S.
J. Cavanaugh, Notre Dame Univer-
sity, South Bend, Indiana; Major C.
D. Daly G. S. C., Office Chief of Staff,
G-2, War Department, Washington, D.
C.; M. J. Donohue, Spring Hill Col-
lege, Mobile, Alabama; E. K. Hall,
Hanover, New Hampshire; General
Palmer E. Pierce, 26 Broadway, New
York City; Dr. J. W. Wilce, 327 East
State Street, Columbus, Ohio; Field-
ing H. Yost, University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor, Michigan; Amos Alonzo
Stagg, University of Chicago, Chi-
cago, Illinois; Dean F. W. Nicolson,
Wesleyan University, Middletown,
Connecticut; Dr. C. W. Kennedy,
Princeton University, Princeton,
N. J.; William J. Bingham, Harvard
Athletic Association, Cambridge, Mas-
sachusetts; Walter R. Okeson, Lehigh
University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania;
John L. Griffith, 6 North Michigan
Avenue, Chicago, Illinois; Jack Mc-
Coy, Earl Carroll Co., Inc., Seventh
Avenue, New York City; Tom Rooney,
Earl Carroll Co., Inc., Seventh Avenue,
New York City; Mr. Joe Cunningham,
Melrose Park, Oak Lane, Pennsylvan-
ia; Mr. Neil M. Fleming, Penn State,
State College, Pa.

The following press representatives
attended the eleventh annual meeting
of the American Football Coaches
Association held at Hotel Pennsylvan-
ia, New York City, December 29,
1931:

Jess Abramson, *Herald-Tribune*,
230 W. 41st St., New York City; Ed

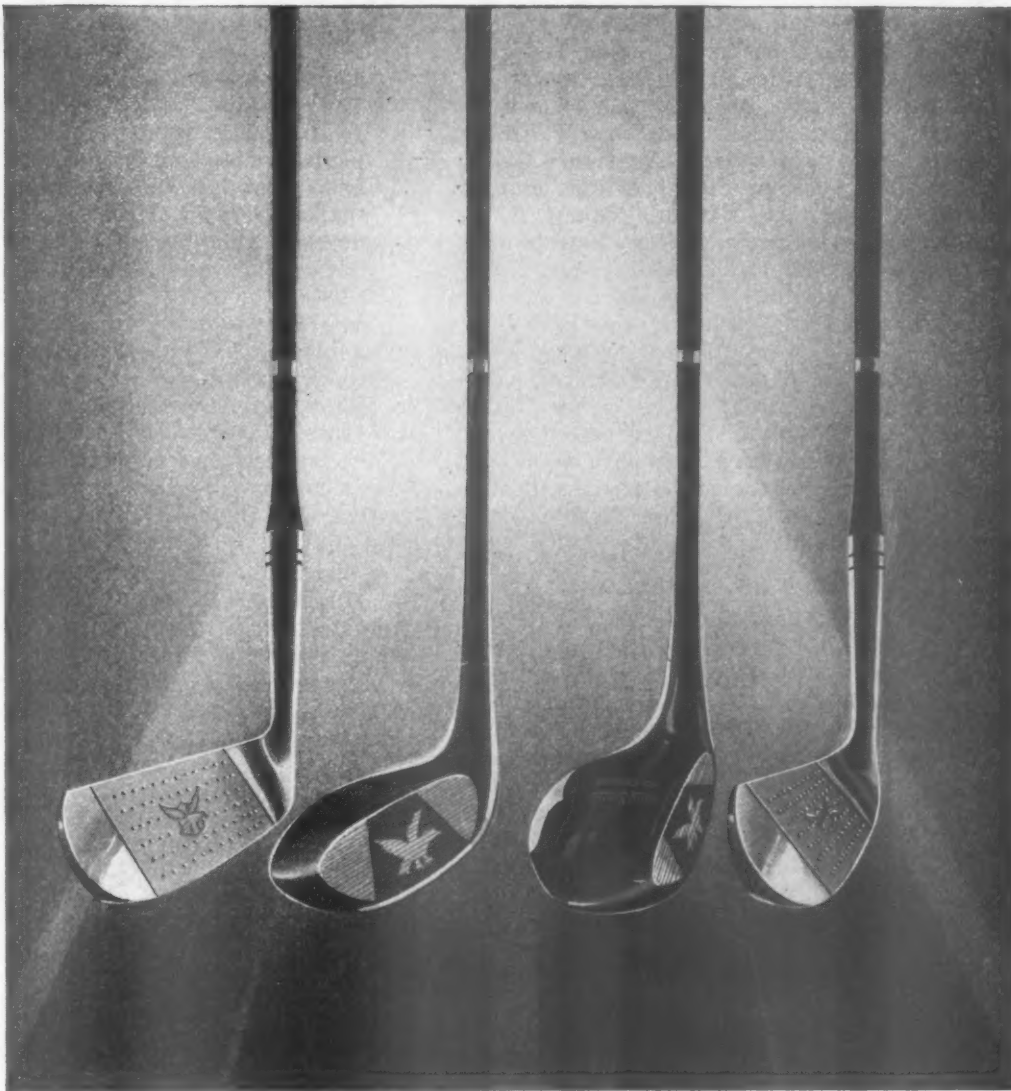
Frayne, *New York American*, 210
South St., New York City; Allan
Gould, Associated Press, 383 Madison
Ave., New York City; James Murphy,
Brooklyn *Eagle*, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
George Currie, Brooklyn *Eagle*,
Brooklyn, N. Y.; Leonard Cohen,
Evening Post, 75 West St., New
York City; William Corum, *Even-
ing Journal*, 210 South St., New
York City; Lewis Burton, *New York
American*, 210 South St., New York
City; Harry Cross, *Herald-Tribune*,
230 W. 41st St., New York City;
Daniel M. Daniels, *World Telegram*,
125 Barclay St., New York City.

Edwin B. Dooley, *Evening Sun*, 280
Broadway, New York City; Bryan
Field, *New York Times*, 229 W. 43rd
St., New York City; Michale Foster,
Evening Journal, 210 South St., New
York City; Robert Harron, *Evening
Post*, 75 West St., New York City;
W. S. Farnsworth, *Evening Journal*,
219 South St., New York City; Robert
F. Kelly, *New York Times*, 229 W.
43rd St., New York City; Jack Kieran,
New York Times, 229 West 43rd St.,
New York City; George Kirksey,
United Press, 220 E. 42nd St., New
York City; Thomas Meany, *World-
Telegram*, 125 Barclay Street; Dan
Parker, *Daily Mirror*, 235 E. 45th St.,
New York City.

Paul Gallico, *Daily News*, 220 E.
42nd St., New York City; Charles
Parker, *World Telegram*, 125 Barclay
St., New York City; Lawrence Perry,
280 Broadway, Consolidated Press;
Tim Byrne, *Evening Post*, 75 West
St., New York City; Bernard Thomp-
son, *New York Times*, 229 W. 43rd
St., New York City; George Daley,
Herald-Tribune, 230 W. 41st St., New
York City; L. S. Cameron, United
Press, 220 E. 42nd St., New York
City; Joe Vila, *Evening Sun*, 280
Broadway, New York City; Richard
Vidmer, *Herald-Tribune*, 230 W. 41st
St., New York City; Joe Williams,
World-Telegram, 125 Barclay St., New
York City.

Stanley Woodward, *Herald-Tribune*,
230 W. 41st St., New York City; Wal-
ter Trumbull, North Amer. Newspaper
All., 75 Central Park West, New York
City; Grantland Rice, 1158 Fifth Ave.,
New York City; George Hammond,
Evening Sun, 280 Broadway, New
York City; L. Luanga, *World-Tele-
gram*, New York City; Harold Burr,
Brooklyn *Eagle*, Brooklyn, N. Y.;
Marshall Hunt, *Daily News*, New York
City; Ford Frick, *New York Journal*,
New York City; Paul Gardner, *New
York American*, New York City; Sid
Mercer, *New York American*, New
York City.

Calare Hare, *Public Ledger*, Phil-
adelphia, Pa.; Stoney McLinn, *Eve-*



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ning *Pub. Ledger*; Philadelphia, Pa.; Ray Hill, *The Evening Bulletin*, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert T. Paul, *Daily News*, Philadelphia, Pa.; James Powers, *New York Daily News*, New York City; Gunner Hudson, *New York Daily Mirror*, New York City; Herbert S. Allan, *New York Evening Post*, New York City; George Trevor, *New York Sun*, New York City; Buck O'Neil, *New York Journal*, New York City; Davis Walsh, *New York Graphic*, New York City.

Sports Editor, *Brooklyn Standard Union*, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sports Editor, *Brooklyn Times*, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Quentin Reynolds, *International News Service*, New York City; Henry Mc-Lemore, *United Press*, New York City; City Editor, *City News Association*, New York City; Westbrook Pegler, *Chicago Tribune*, 229 W. 43rd St., Chicago; George Carens, *Boston Transcript*, Boston, Mass.; Burt Whitman, *Boston Herald*, Boston, Mass.; William Cunningham, *Boston Post*, Boston, Mass.; Walter Barnes, *Boston Globe*, Boston, Mass.

George Underwood, *Boston American*, Boston, Mass.; Henry McKenna, *Boston Traveler*, Boston, Mass.; Sports Editor, *Boston Record*, Boston, Mass.; Christian Science Monitor, Sports Editor, Boston, Mass.; Eddie Pollock, *Philadelphia Ledger*, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ross Kaufman, *Philadelphia Bulletin*, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gordon Mackay, *Philadelphia Record*, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stan Baumgardner, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ted Von Ziekursch, *Philadelphia News*, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chuck Voorhis, *Philadelphia Evening Ledger*, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sports Editor, *Chicago Tribune*, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Salsinger, *Detroit Press*, Detroit, Mich.; Edward Neil, *Associated Press*, 383 Madison Ave., New York City; Barry Faris, *International News Service*, 63 Park Row, New York City; Jack Reardon, Sports Dept. *New York Times*, 229 W. 43rd St., New York City; Victor Wall, Sports Editor, *Springfield Union*, Springfield, Mass.; Sports Editor, *Springfield Republican*, Springfield, Mass.; Sports Editor, *Springfield News*, Springfield, Mass.; Sports Editor, *Providence Bulletin*, Providence, R. I.; Sports Editor, *Providence Journal*, Providence, R. I.; Sports Editor, *Providence News-Tribune*, Providence, R. I.

Sports Representative *Manchester Union*, Manchester, N. H.; Ted Small, Sports Editor, *Portland Evening Express*, Portland, Maine; Bud Cornish, Sports Editor, *Portland Press-Herald*, Portland, Maine; Al Buck, Sports Editor, *Portland Evening News*, Port-

land, Maine; Ray Shaw, Sports Editor, *Lewiston Daily Sun*, Lewiston, Maine; Norman Thomas, Sports Editor, *Lewiston Journal*, Lewiston, Maine; Mr. Yeaton, Sports Editor, *Augusta Journal*, Augusta, Maine; Bill Geagan, Sports Editor, *Bangor Commercial*, Bangor, Maine; E. A. Stover, Sports Editor, *Bath Times*, Bath, Maine; Gus Rooney, Sports Editor, *Boston Traveler*, Boston, Mass.

Howard Reynolds, Sports Editor, *Boston Post*, Boston, Mass.; Larry Smythe, Sports Editor, *Bangor News*, Bangor, Maine; Mel Webb, *Boston Globe*, Boston, Mass.; Chester Smith, *Scripps-Howard*, Cleveland, O.; Wm. Grimes, *Boston American*, Boston, Mass.; J. J. Hollahan, *Boston Globe*, Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL MEETINGS

PRESIDENT J. F. MEEHAN called two special meetings during the year. Owing to the fact that a good many of our members usually attend the Penn Relays, President Meehan called a special meeting to be held at the Pennsylvania Athletic Club on April 25, 1931. Notices were sent to the various Chairmen of Committees that might be able to attend as well as to other members living in the eastern districts. The response was very enthusiastic, and reports of both meetings are herewith officially recorded.

A SPECIAL meeting of the American Football Coaches Association was called to order by President Meehan at 11:30 A. M., Saturday morning, April 25 at the Pennsylvania Athletic Club in Philadelphia.

The following were present at the meeting: Messrs. John F. Meehan, President (N. Y. U.), W. H. Cowell, Secretary (New Hampshire), Dr. M. A. Stevens (Yale), H. J. Harman (Penn.), Andy Kerr (Colgate), Lou Little (Columbia), A. E. Neale (West Virginia), Carn Snavely (Bucknell), Bob Higgins (Penn State), Harry Stuhldreher (Villanova), Austin Tate (Lehigh), Hugo Bezdek (Penn State), Harry Rockafeller (Rutgers), Henry Miller (Temple), Herb McCracken (Lafayette), Ray Lynch (St. Johns).

Topics under discussion:

1. Permanent sinking fund, the interest of which would be used to assist any needy football coach. (Suggested by James Phalen.)
2. Group insurance.
3. Change of date of annual meeting from Christmas time to sometime immediately following the close of football season.
4. Lou Little's questionnaire.
5. Proposal of different colored badges for members attending

annual meetings: Active—blue ribbons; Allied—red ribbons; and guests—white ribbons.

6. The possibility of American football being represented at the next Olympic Games on the same basis that lacrosse was held at the last Olympic Games—namely, an exhibition game for the benefit of other nations interested in this sport. At the conclusion of this discussion a committee was appointed by President Meehan consisting of Hugo Bezdek, Chairman, Andy Kerr, and W. H. Cowell to request of the Olympic Committee that an actual game of football be demonstrated at the next Olympic Games.

Discussion:

In discussing Question Number 1 (fund) it was the consensus that the subject should be given more careful thought and that Mr. Phalen should be instructed to proceed rather carefully in approaching the Rose Bowl authorities in this matter.

The question of group insurance was brought up with this same discussion and in conclusion of the two subjects a committee was appointed by President Meehan consisting of J. F. Meehan, Chairman, Dr. M. Stevens, Ray Lynch and Herb McCracken to give careful further study to both questions Number 1 and 2.

Question Number 3 regarding the change of date of the annual meeting was briefly discussed but left to the decision of the trustees and officers to report next annual meeting.

Question Number 4 (Lou Little's Questionnaire) was referred to Lou Little to question each coach present individually at a later time.

The discussion of different colored ribbons for meetings was left in the hands of the officers.

W. H. COWELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE second special meeting of the American Football Coaches Association was held at 11:00 A. M., Saturday morning, May 30, 1931, at the Pennsylvania Athletic Club in Philadelphia. The following were present: Messrs. John F. Meehan (President), W. H. Cowell (Secretary), Hugo Bezdek (Penn State), Andy Kerr (Colgate), Harvey Harman (Pennsylvania), Tom Davies (University of Rochester), E. E. Miller (Navy), Dr. M. A. Stevens (Yale), Herbert McCracken (Lafayette), Henry Miller (Temple), Louis Little (Columbia).

Topics under discussion were:

1. Further discussion of the group insurance.
2. Agreed that the trustees give authority to committee to pro-

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University of Southern California

Summer Session 1932

Department of Physical Education Summer Faculty includes

Eugene Matthias, Ph. D.
Carl Diem, M.D.
Alfred David Browne, M. D.
Frederic A. Woll, Ph. D.
Jessmin Howerth
Michio Ito
T. A. D. Jones, B. S.
Charles Leroy Lowman, M.D.
Lyba Sheffield Mackie
Martin H. Trieb, A.B.
Glenn Warner, LL.B.
Jesse Feiring Williams, M.D.
William Ralph LaPorte, A.M.
Germaine G. Guiot, B.S.
Eugene L. Roberts, A.B.
Ruth Price, B.S.
Howard Jones, Ph. B.
Justin M. Barry
Dean Cromwell
Harry Wright Anderson

A copy of the 1932 Summer Sessions Bulletin containing descriptions of courses, schedule of hours, etc., will be mailed on request. Address, Dean of the Summer Session, University of Southern California, 3551 University Ave., Los Angeles.

First Term—June 17 to July 29
6 units

Second Term—July 29 to
September 2
6 units

Olympic Games—July 30 to
August 14

ceed with plans for demonstration of football game during the Olympic Games.

3. More co-operation must be given Lou Little's questionnaire.
4. Motion put before the meeting and seconded that financial support be given Parke Davis in his arrangement of statistics on football.

W. H. COWELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The 1931 Meeting of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain Football Coaches Association

Held at Los Angeles, December 31, 1931

THE meeting was called to order by President E. L. Romney of Utah State Agricultural College at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, at 10 a. m., Thursday, December 31, 1931.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following were present: Glenn S. Warner, Stanford University; W. H. Spaulding, University of California at Los Angeles; J. A. Butler, Commissioner of Pacific Coast Conference; Ike J. Armstrong, Utah; Ossie Solem, Drake University; A. B. Bailey, Line Coach, Washington State College; Herb Dana, Pacific Coast Football Official; R. V. Borleske, Whitman College; E. L. Romney, Utah State College; Eugene Nixon, Pomona College; Colvin Heath, Line Coach, Pomona College; M. J. Pecarovich, Gonzaga College, Spokane, Washington; Walter Herreid, San Diego State Teachers College; Hal Davis, Santa Barbara State Teachers College; Edgar H. Keinholz, Occidental College; R. H. Lavik, Arizona State College; A. J. Sturzenegger, Backfield Coach, U. C. L. A.; Joe Pipal, Occidental College; Hobbs Adams, San Diego High School; Tex Oliver, Santa Ana High School; Francis L. Dougherty, Football Official; Art H. Badenoch, Football Official; Wm. H. Hess (of Penn State, former coach of Loyola, L. A.)

Four press representatives in attendance were the following: Paul Zimmerman, Associated Press; Frank Roach, Los Angeles Times; George Davis, Los Angeles Evening Herald-Express; Sid Ziff, Sports Editor, L. A. Evening Herald-Express.

There were a large number of visitors present who were not listed as coaches or officials and who did not register.

REPORT OF PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE

W. H. Spaulding, University of California at Los Angeles

FOOTBALL was at its best on the Pacific Coast during the 1931 season. There has never been a more

thrilling season than the one just closed. Practically every team had a fine offensive game, with bucking, running, and forward and backward passing well mixed, giving the spectators something worth while to look at. In almost every case a well-balanced attack was shown, where practically every department of offensive football received its due share of attention.

In the Pacific Coast Conference, the University of Southern California led all others in games won, with the University of California a close second. The remainder of the teams were fairly evenly matched. The high-lights of the season on the Coast were the defeat of the University of Southern California by St. Mary's, the early defeat of Washington by Oregon, Stanford's one-sided victory over Dartmouth, the victory of the U. C. L. A. Bruins over St. Mary's, and the rapid rise of the University of California team.

The style of offensive football did not change to any great degree among the various teams. Stanford depended upon the double wing-back style of play as usual. The University of California used an unbalanced line with a single wing-back and the short punt formation. The University of Southern California used practically the same style of play as the preceding year, except in the manner in which they lined up before the shift into a single wing-back, a double wing formation and a sort of box arrangement, the line being unbalanced at all times. U. C. L. A. used a shift for the first time in a number of seasons, with both a balanced and an unbalanced line, which proved effective in most of its games. Oregon used an unbalanced line and a shift similar to the old Minnesota shift. Washington employed the Notre Dame shift; Idaho, a shift into the balanced and unbalanced line, with a single wing-back; Montana a Z formation with a single wing-back; Washington State, a set and go style of play with a single wing-back and unbalanced line; and Oregon State, a shift of both ends and backs, starting from a sort of short punt formation, specializing in quick thrusts into the line, spinners, lateral passes and many forward passes.

In defensive play there has been a greater use of the six-man line than at any time in the past. This is probably due to the degree to which most teams have developed the forward and lateral passing attacks.

The Pacific Coast fared very well in its intersectional games. The University of Oregon played to a tie with the University of North Dakota and won from New York University, while Oregon State and the University of



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Washington won from Utah. Washington State lost to Tulane, while U. S. C. won from the University of Georgia and nosed out Tulane in a hard-fought game on New Year's Day. The University of California won from Georgia Tech, and Stanford won from Dartmouth, the latter game being played in the Harvard Stadium.

St. Mary's broke Southern Methodist's string of victories in a close game, while U. C. L. A. lost to Northwestern University at Evanston in an early season game and won from the University of Florida on Thanksgiving Day.

The coaches as a general rule were well pleased with the rules of the game. There was a feeling, however, that there had been too many injuries during the present season, and likewise too many fatalities. On the other hand, there were very few injuries on the Pacific Coast.

The officiating was good in most instances; however, there could be improvement. There seemed to be too much piling on after the play was really stopped. There was quite a bit of flagrant use of the hands by the defensive linemen on the heads and necks of the opponents and too much unnecessary roughness allowed by the officials for the good of the game. There has been quite a bit said about too much mass play on the kick-off and its resultant injury to players. While there have been no injuries to speak of by massed play on the Coast, it might be well to make a slight change in the kick-off rules to show the public that there is always a desire on the part of the rule makers and coaches to keep the game as clean and as free from injury as possible and still retain the ruggedness and virility of the game.

Since practically everybody has made a suggestion as to the kick-off rule, the writer proposes that it might be well to kick off from the 50 or 55-yard line, and, in case the ball is kicked over the goal line, the official will blow his whistle, declare the ball dead, and bring it out to the 20-yard line. In the event the ball does not go over the goal line, it could be run back. Under such a rule the coach would not spend so much time in developing mass play to return the kick, but on the other hand would develop kickers who could kick the ball over the goal line, which could probably be accomplished at least 50 per cent of the time, in which case the ball could be teed up slightly. It is a well-known fact that low kicks give the receiving side the necessary time to develop into a wedge which ends up in massed football.

On the other hand, the toss of a

coin could start the offensive team on about the 30-yard line, but this would do away with the kick-off, which is one of the most interesting traditions of the sport and should be preserved if possible. In case, however, the kick-off is eliminated, it might be well to start the third quarter where the second quarter ended with a change of goal. I do not know that there have been any more injuries on the kick-off than usual, but I do know that there has been a tendency to mass more on the kick-off of late than there has been in the past.

The spirit among the colleges has been gradually getting better and better, and most of the coaches and officials of the sport have been willing to co-operate for the best interests of the boys who play the game, stressing fair play, fine sportsmanship and a fine type of football.

The attendance at Pacific Coast Conference football games during the season of 1931 has fallen off on the average of about 25 per cent at the big games and from 25 to 40 per cent at the less important games. This may be due, first, to the radio broadcasts of big games which affect them somewhat and smaller games to a greater degree; second, to the trend of the times; and third, to un-reduced prices.

REPORT OF FAR WESTERN CONFERENCE

George Philbrook, University of Nevada

Team	W.	L.	T.	Pct.
Nevada	2	1	1	667
Chico State	2	1	1	667
California Aggies ..	2	1	2	667
Col. of Pacific.....	2	1	2	667
Fresno State	2	3	0	400
San Jose State.....	0	0	0	000

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, California Aggies, College of the Pacific, and Chico State went through a hectic season to make a four-cornered tie for the Far Western Conference championship.

Fresno State, the previous season's championship team and considered again the potential champion, dropped from the pinnacle to fifth place. San Jose State took the last and sixth place with no wins.

Nevada, with a lighter team than usual, proceeded to pile up the first downs, and in Conference games made the remarkable record of three first downs to one for the opponents. However, inside the scoring zone the disease of goalitis robbed them of a clean-cut championship.

Chico State, the smallest institution in the Conference, furnished the upsets by coming from the cellar of previous years to join the four-cornered tie for the championship.



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California Aggies, who occupied the cellar with Chico State in 1930, in the first Conference game rose up and kicked the over-confident Nevada Wolf right on the nose for a grand and glorious win, so that they share in the championship.

The average conference percentage covering a period of three years, 1929-30-31:

Nevada	667
California Aggies.....	556
Fresno State	533
College of Pacific.....	472
San Jose State	333
Chico State	306

Attendance at the games held up in spite of the depression. The spirit of the colleges can be greatly improved through a better and more friendly attitude among the coaches.

At the Conference meeting it was the general consensus among the coaches that too much prejudice attended the selection of the mythical All-Conference team. Therefore we will omit naming the selection in this report. It is hoped that in the future an unbiased method of selection may be reached. Honor to whom honor is due!

REPORT OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE

G. O. Romney, Brigham Young University

THE combination of general financing stringency, the lop-sided victories of the University of Utah in her fourth consecutive parade to the Conference title and the ever-increasing appetite on the part of the fans to attend by radio the storied classics in Far East, Mid-West or on the Pacific Coast, rather than occupy stadium seats at medieval home games or brave chill winds or damp weather, caused a slight falling off in total attendance at football games in the Rocky Mountain region in 1931. The decrease was more marked in total receipts than in number of fans, as many of the spectators surrendered to circumstances by purchasing the cheaper seats, and the managements co-operated by reducing prices. Denver and Salt Lake City are the only real gate possibilities in the inter-mountain territory. The outstanding strength of the Utah team and the failure of Denver to produce a title contender rendered these fertile fields less productive than usual.

The University of Denver found night football a lifesaver, however, and averaged almost fifteen thousand paid admissions at the first three games against teams which apparently should not usually contest seriously with later-season cards and which in 1931 proved disappointing daytime magnets. Colorado Aggies at Fort

Collins drew a ten thousand capacity crowd, and Colorado at Boulder more than half filled a twenty thousand capacity bowl at least twice.

In winning his fourth consecutive Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference championship, Coach Ike Armstrong showed a carefully coached team made up of individuals who lacked nothing in size and talents, and who were welded into a beautifully co-ordinated machine with plenty of A-1 spare parts. Perhaps the outstanding merit of this aggregation, which ran roughshod over all Conference opponents, lay in its splendid blocking by both line and backfield and its efficient execution of the forward pass on the part of passers, protectors and receivers.

Outside of the Utes and two teams which lacked the material to develop any menacing strength, the other nine teams were rather evenly matched with Utah State Agricultural College, coached by E. L. "Dick" Romney, and Colorado Aggies, under Mentor Harry Hughes, tying for second place in games won and lost, and doubtless meriting the position. The Utah Aggies held a 6 to 0 decision over the Colorado Aggies.

Intersectional contests were more prevalent than usual, but brought the Conference little glory. Even the mighty Utes faltered, to the disappointment of the Conference, and dropped 7 to 6 and 12 to 0 contests to the University of Washington and Oregon State, respectively, both of whom were forced to occupy humble positions in the Pacific Coast Conference standing. Colorado defeated Missouri, but the latter's bad season somewhat tarnished the glitter of that performance. Colorado Aggies played Nebraska a great game but lost decisively in the last ten minutes. The only other Rocky Mountain Conference victories were by Denver over the University of Mexico and several wins by Mountain teams over opponents from smaller conferences.

The intersectional contests are undoubtedly helping to raise the standard of play in the inter-mountain region and to increase interest. Numerous colorful games are listed on the 1932 menu.

Every recognized and standardized system of offense and defense found expression in the play of the twelve Rocky Mountain Conference teams. No style could be said to predominate. The champions used an overbalanced line with ends flexed and one wing-back. Perhaps the distinguishing features of the play of the season were a more liberal and effective use of the lateral pass, greater ingenuity in devising effective defensive against par-

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ticular types of attack and evidence of more attention to and better teaching of the fundamentals of blocking, tackling and handling the ball.

Play was generally markedly clean, and a fine spirit of sportsmanship prevailed. No particularly grave injuries marked the season in the entire intermountain area.

Although the Conference faculty committee limited schedules to nine games, it found relatively little evidence of so-called overemphasis and pronounced Rocky Mountain Conference football a healthy and growing youngster.

REPORT OF PACIFIC NORTHWEST CONFERENCE

R. V. Borleske, Whitman College

THE Pacific Northwest Conference was formed seven years ago, being made up of six colleges; Albany College was admitted this year. The Conference is well made up. It is unfortunate, however, that the colleges are so far apart, the closest one being 300 miles away.

Since the formation of this Conference, there has always been one outstanding team. The championship has been won by Whitman College three times during the past four years. The past season all the colleges which made up the Conference had well-balanced teams, the champions losing one game and the others losing two or more. The improvement all around is due to larger enrollment and better coaching throughout the Conference.

Coaching in the Conference are the following: Sandberg, former Washington State College man, at the College of Puget Sound; Jenne of Washington State College at Pacific College; Linfield College was not a serious contender, owing to a small enrollment of but 250 to 300. During the past season they have been losing by scores of 19 to 6 and the like.

Attendance was better in Willamette Valley and at Linfield, but was not up to standard at the College of Idaho and Whitman. At the latter, poor attendance was not due to poor teams; Whitman has always finished first or second since the formation of the Conference.

Play of the season: It was a toss-up between Willamette, College of Puget Sound, Pacific and Whitman until Thanksgiving Day. Willamette had a veteran team and Pacific was good; at the beginning of the season, the race was considered to be between these two teams.

Most of the teams in the Conference used the unbalanced line and single wing-back. Whitman used the balanced line, ends out, halfbacks in

holes, with a man in motion, giving open field runners a good chance. The attack was built around forward passes, depending upon inside tackle plays in the big games.

Officials: We were somewhat handicapped in getting the best officials of the section, since the Pacific Coast Conference teams had first choice and because of the long distances which the best men had to travel. As a result of these facts, the officiating was not so high class as it might be.

Spirit: The spirit is getting better in all the colleges under a Conference set-up, and keener rivalry is also making it better and better.

REPORT FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE

Eugene W. Nixon, Pomona College

THE past football season produced more good football teams in the Conference than have appeared in any one year in the history of the organization. On a percentage basis, California Tech was the leading team in the Conference for the second successive year, with five victories and one defeat, the latter at the hands of Occidental. Whittier College ranked second with four victories and one defeat, losing only to San Diego State College. Whittier and California Tech did not meet. An interesting development in Conference football is the rise of California Tech and Whittier to the leading positions, displacing Pomona and Occidental, which formerly held the lead for many years. Occidental had a strong team, as indicated by the early season tie with the University of California at Los Angeles. Redlands University and La Verne also had the strongest teams in their history, as did San Diego State. Pomona's only claim to glory lies in her defeat of Occidental. Santa Barbara State College, the baby member of the Conference, produced a good team, although unable to defeat any of the older schools of the league.

Probably there is no Conference of small colleges in the country which boasts a more capable group of coaches than those included in the Southern California Conference. Coach Stanton of California Tech, the oldest coach in point of service on the Pacific Coast, developed a beautiful offensive game featuring a deceptive combination of quick bucks, forward passes and lateral pass plays, all starting from a short punt formation. He is the outstanding exponent of the lateral pass on the Coast. Coach Newman of Whittier teaches the Notre Dame system. His spinner plays, combined with off-tackle runs and reverses, worked havoc with most of the opponents. Coach Gough of

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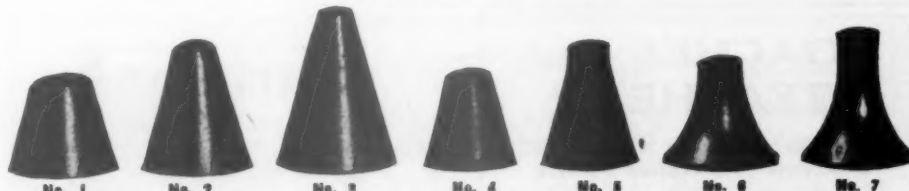
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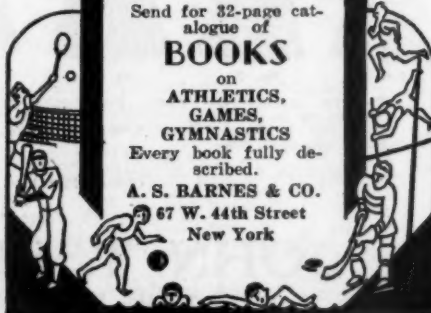
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Redlands, a newcomer to the Conference, equipped his team with an attack which included end runs and running passes, a combination very difficult for the opponents to diagnose, and hence difficult to stop. Isan at La Verne used the former California formations. Hal Davis at Santa Barbara and Walter Herreid of San Diego used the double wing-back formation. Eddie Kienholtz of Occidental used the single and double wing-back formations, as did also Pomona.

Except in one or two cases the attendance figures were smaller than in past years. This can be accounted for in large measure by the intense public interest in the great team produced by the University of Southern California during the past season. It seems likely that the smaller colleges will suffer in several ways from the increasing emphasis on big league football, which tends to capture public interest to a predominating degree.

The clean and sportsmanlike type of football in the Conference brought its reward in a minimum of game injuries, and we suggest that the Rules Committee give further thought to the prevention of "piling up," use of the knees and some other features of the game which ought to be eliminated in fact as well as in theory. Again, the important fact has been emphasized that football teams, in the matter of sportsmanship, reflect the ideals of their coaches.

NON-CONFERENCE REPORT

M. J. Pecarovich, Gonzaga

GONZAGA is not in any conference but plays teams of the Pacific Coast Conference, playing the following teams the past season: Idaho, Washington State, St. Mary's and San Francisco University.

This coming season Gonzaga will play Washington State, Idaho, Oregon, Montana, and Washington. The styles of play as used by most of these teams, you have already had a report upon.

BORDER FACULTY ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

R. H. Lavik, Arizona State

THE Border Faculty Athletic Conference, organized in April, 1931, completed its first football season with the championship in the hands of the Tempe Teachers College team. Tempe was coached by Ted Shipley, former All-American end at Stanford.

The Border Conference, as it is called, includes the University of Arizona, the University of New Mexico, New Mexico Aggies, Tempe Teachers College and Flagstaff Teachers College. Standard eligibility rules have been adopted, and two other in-

stitutions are being considered for membership.

The Tempe team used a double wing-back Warner formation with occasional plays featuring the weak side wing-back in motion. The offense was well organized and very deceptive. Good generalship and splendid kicking by Steverson, a great all-around boy, were features of the Tempe play. Tempe used a six-man line on defense almost exclusively.

New Mexico, coached by Charles Riley, former Notre Dame player, used typical Notre Dame tactics. New Mexico Aggies, coached by G. H. Hines, had a very light team but furnished the season's upset in defeating New Mexico. At the University of Arizona, the veteran J. F. McKale turned over the active coaching to Fred Enke, former Minnesota player. After losing to Tempe, the Wildcats came back to defeat Flagstaff and tie New Mexico.

To show that the Conference was very evenly balanced, it is only necessary to state that no game was won by a margin of more than two touchdowns. Flagstaff won one game in Conference competition, but in nearly every game more than doubled the total of first downs, indicating lack of generalship or something. The Lumberjacks gained more consolation for a poor season by defeating Tempe in a post-season game that had no bearing upon the championship. The University of Arizona and Flagstaff Teachers both used variations of the single wing-back formation.

In outside competition, the new Conference did not make a very impressive showing. Tempe beat Fresno State and lost to Texas Mines; Arizona beat De Paul and Pomona, and lost to San Diego State, Rice, Colorado and Oklahoma Aggies. New Mexico beat Occidental and lost to Wyoming and Texas Tech. Flagstaff won from Fresno and lost to California Tech and Whittier.

FOOTBALL RULES

Glenn Scoby Warner, Stanford

ONE of the things we might discuss with profit is radio broadcasting and its effect of perhaps lowering the attendance of smaller conference games where those who might otherwise attend stay at home to hear radio broadcasts of big conference games which they cannot attend, as they are played away from home. Another important thing is rules changes that will lessen or serve to lessen the chance of injury in games.

As to radio broadcasting, there was a long discussion on this subject at the Pacific Coast Conference meeting held in San Francisco this past De-

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1932

"Ask the fellow that's been there" or write Ted Whereatt, Director, State Teachers College, Superior, Wisconsin.

member. A committee was appointed to go into the problem thoroughly and report.

There are several rules changes which would lessen injuries. The fact that more are playing football than ever before is one of the reasons the past season has shown a greater number of injuries.

I think it would be well for us to recommend to the Rules Committee some of the changes that would eliminate some of the roughness of the game as it is now played, changes that would lessen the chance of injury. I think changes along this line will have a wholesome effect on the game of football. Here are a few of the things that can be remedied.

Equipment: We have gone too far along the lines of hard paddings, such as hard molded headgear and the like. Many of the most serious injuries are caused by head meeting head or head meeting a knee. With the present headgear, when players meet head to head the vertebrae are affected. Elimination of the hard headgear would help. In the old days many didn't wear any headgear. With the use of softer headgear there would be less shock in head to head encounters than is now the case.

Another thing, many players now go into big games not wearing any knee pads. Such players hurt the fellow they hit with their knees in such games. I think players should be compelled to wear knee pads to protect their opponents.

Shoulder pads might have covering. Much of the equipment of today not only protects the wearer, but it is so built that it deals grief to the opponent. The necessary protection might be had without having the present effect on opponents.

Kneeing Rule: I think this rule is all wrong. Only serious injury results when there is kneeing. We had one very serious injury at Stanford where kneeing was done by the opponent after the whistle had blown. At Carlisle we had a safety man dodge one end's knees, but the second one down on the punt kneed the safety man, breaking his breastbone.

I have hardly ever seen an official penalize a team for kneeing. This perhaps is due to the fact that it is up to the official to judge whether it was intentional or not, and in such cases the player doing the kneeing gets the benefit of the doubt. Another reason perhaps is that the penalty for it is so stiff that officials hesitate to call it.

Take the present rule out and make the penalty 15 yards, making it so that it is not discretionary on the part of the official. If kneeing results in in-

jury, it would come under the disqualification rule.

There is no need for stopping men with knees.

Use of hands on opponent's head: There is no need in football of working on the heads of opponents with the hands. The rules should not allow players to do so at all. Hands are now used in most cases merely to deal out punishment to opponents and to intimidate them.

The correction of these above-mentioned things would be a great thing for the game and would do much to silence criticism of the game as it now stands.

Roughness: I think that roughness in the game is mostly due to the officiating and not to the coaches and the players. Officials spend too much of their efforts on a lot of little technicalities, such things as offside and so on that the crowd plainly sees, a show-off of a knowledge of the rules. The officials certainly should get a part of any blame for roughness in the game.

REPORT OF INTERSECTIONAL GAME "Buck" Bailey, Washington State College

WHAT about Tulane? I watched them in two games prior to the game Washington State College played against them. They are a well-balanced team but not as heavy as Southern California's team.

They used power plays mostly during the season. They have a good set of backs, three of whom can kick and pass. Against Washington State their passing game was effective. On a slow field they will give Southern California trouble. On a fast field, I do not believe Tulane can match Southern California's speed and power. I think Tulane will have to rely on passes, making use of their two ends who are great pass receivers.

Washington State overestimated Tulane's running attack and tried to cover their receivers with a man-for-man defense. The ends took the ball away from our defensive men, even where several of our men were around the spot of the catch.

ROUGHNESS

Herb Dana, Pacific Coast Football Official

THE penalty for clipping is 25 yards. I think that the same penalty should be written in for use of hands on head or of knees on the ball-carrier. I feel that it is up to the official to keep the roughness out of the game. I do not think any coach sends any men into the game to "get" any man on the opposing team.

DISCUSSION OF RULES CHANGES

RULES change suggestions as outlined in the press were taken up:

1. Use of the tee for kick-off.

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2. Restraining seven linemen on the receiving team to positions between the 40- and 50-yard line, with ends five yards inside the side lines to break up mass interference or wedge.
3. Permit kicking side to punt.
4. More specific rules against roughing the forward passer.
5. Allow team making the kick-off to run with the ball if it intercepts a lateral pass attempted by the receiving team.
6. Rules regarding interference with a forward pass receiver be made more specific.
7. Put goal posts back on the goal line to promote field goals.

Discussion of the above in the meeting:

Use of tee on kick-off:

Warner (Stanford): Thinks it is O. K. to scrape up dirt on kick-off. Kicker would be able to kick higher and further.

Spaulding (U. C. L. A.): Would like to see the tee brought back into the game on the kick-off. At the time it was ruled out, one of the reasons for its elimination was the delays caused by having molded mud tees scattered all around the edge of the field; the team would have to wait while the kicking team located its special tees on kick-off, try for point and field goals.

Kienholz (Occidental): Would like to see the tee brought back to the game.

Nixon (Pomona): Favors return of the tee.

Bailey (Washington State): Favors return of tee, as it makes for higher kicks, lets defense or kicking side get down field on such kicks. In his opinion, the game does not have a greater or a prettier play in it than the kick-off.

As to discussion on Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, the general feeling of the coaches present was that the rules now standing should not be changed to bring about any of the suggestions made, with the one exception of the restoration of the tee on the kick-off.

Romney asked for any other suggestion upon rules, or any other changes which might be suggested.

Pecarovich (Gonzaga): Said he had a hard time knowing just how to coach his boys as to just when to stop tackling, stating that some officials were fast with the whistle in blowing the ball dead, while others were slow. Mr. Pecarovich felt that perhaps the solution to this would be to have the rules read that when the ball carrier is off his feet the ball should be called dead.

Dana: To tell when down is really up to official.

Warner: There have been a number of suggestions made in the press. I would like to add one more that I think would further improve the game and reduce the chances of injuries.

Where a man is receiving a punt, that the punting team not be allowed to come nearer than three steps of the catcher of such kick until he has caught or fumbled the ball.

Such a rule as this would really give the safety man a show. This would take out one of the present features of rough play that is now in the game.

While at Carlisle I took the Indians to Canada and played them one-half the game under our own rules and one-half under their rules. The Canadians had such a rule as the above "three step" rule, and it worked out very well in that game.

Nixon (Pomona): Thinks that it would be well for officials to blow their whistles sooner than most of them do at the present time. The reason most of them wait so long is perhaps due to their fear that the runner may fumble the ball just at the instant they blow the whistle. A faster blowing of the whistle prevents a lot of piling up, and this lessens injuries.

Davis (Santa Barbara State): Stated that in his opinion too fast a whistle might prevent many lateral passes where the man tossing out the lateral was already partially in the grasp of an opponent.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS AND REMARKS

Ossie Solem (Drake University):—As to Hawaii: The Hawaiian teams were awfully good, the natives playing upon them being big, rugged and fast. The teams were made up of part natives and part whites. They used a Notre Dame style of play. The Hawaiian teams want to schedule games with teams from the United States whenever they can. Mr. Solem wanted to talk Drake relays with the coaches present.

J. A. Butler (Commissioner, Pacific Coast Conference): Mr. Butler stated that he was glad to attend the Coaches meeting, that a Commissioner had to have a standard to judge institutions by, that in some cases reports are made by investigators where the investigator adopts or sets his own standard. In his own case he stated that he is merely using the rules of the Pacific Coast Conference as a standard, traveling around quietly under his own name, and he hoped to meet all the members of the Conference and be very friendly and happy with them.

E. L. Romney (President): Urged that an effort be made to make this

annual meeting institutional and not individual, so that universities and colleges would pay the expenses of their coaches to attend.

Warner (Stanford): Moved that the American Football Coaches Association be invited and urged to hold their next annual meeting on the Pacific Coast. Motion duly seconded and carried, and the Secretary so wired to the National Association.

OPEN DISCUSSION

Warner (Stanford): That coaches who take it upon themselves to knock the game and profession as soon as they have given up active coaching, by request or otherwise, should be censured. If they are going to be reformers, let them be so while they are actually coaching.

E. L. Romney (President): Said he thought it would be a good practice to discourage the circulation of petitions where squads were allowed to vote upon the merits of an athletic coach, because some alumnus could get a hold on the boys on a squad and make them vote anything. Were this the practice in the academic department, the average professor would have to be most careful of his assignments or he might be voted out some morning. Petitions depend pretty much on who circulates them and they prove nothing. Every effort should be made to point this out to college authorities and heads.

Ike Armstrong (Utah): Stated that there was a possibility of the colleges sending their coaches to this meeting and paying for the trip if the presidents of the various colleges and universities were really informed of some of the advantages which their coaches could give to other colleges, and in turn might derive for their own schools through this annual meeting. This would also allow the coaches an opportunity to see the annual Rose Tournament game at Pasadena and to compare their own styles of play with that used by teams of other sections of the country as shown in the New Year's game.

"Tex" Oliver (Santa Ana High School): In reviewing possible causes of injuries, thinks that the average official is too slow in blowing the ball dead with his whistle; that the use of knees by defensive men in stopping the ball carrier is too seldom seen by officials; that some few coaches may try to work their teams up to a frenzy before entering a game.

President Romney appointed the following committee for drafting rules and recommendations to be forwarded to the National Rules Committee: A. J. Sturzenegger (U. C. L. A.), Chairman; Glenn S. Warner (Stanford), W. H. Spaulding (U. C. L. A.), Eugene Nixon (Pomona), R. V. Borleske (Whitman),

Herb Dana (Pacific Coast Official).

The recommendations to the Rules Committee were to include the following:

1. *Equipment*: Clarify rules as to padding and equipment, that no molded or hard headgear be used, and that players be compelled to use soft knee pads in games.
2. *Rules as to Kneeing*: Change so as to make it unlawful to allow a defensive player's knee or knees to come in contact with the ball carrier.
Penalty:
 1. 15 yards.
 2. Where flagrant, disqualification.
3. *Use of Hands on Head*: Defensive linemen not be allowed to use hand or hands on opponent's head or neck.
Penalty: 15 yards.
4. *Tee on Kick-Off*: Use tee on kick-off, of specified dimensions.
5. *Safety, or Ball Catcher, on Punts*: On punted balls, the players of the side punting shall not come closer than within three steps of the man catching the ball, until the ball is caught.

Appointment of general committees:
President Romney appointed the following District Representatives for the year 1932:

W. H. Spaulding, Pacific Coast Conference; Geo. Philbrook, Far Western Conference; G. O. Romney, Rocky Mountain Conference; R. V. Borleske, Pacific Northwest Conference; Eugene Nixon, Southern California Conference; R. H. Lavik, The Border Faculty Athletic Conference.

The following were appointed on a Nominating Committee:

Glenn S. Warner, W. H. Spaulding, A. B. Bailey.

This committee reported the following for officers for the year 1932. The report was accepted by the meeting. Eugene Nixon (Pomona), President; "Tex" Stanton (Cal. Tech.), Vice-President; A. J. Sturzenegger (U. C. L. A.), Secretary.

The Chair appointed the following on the 1932 Program Committee:

W. H. Spaulding, U. C. L. A.; Eugene Nixon, Pomona; Glenn S. Warner, Stanford.

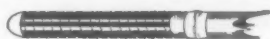
The meeting expressed the desire that if possible a copy of the minutes of this meeting be sent to the president and the head of the physical education department of each of the colleges and universities making up the six conferences listed above.

Upon due and proper motion, the meeting was duly adjourned.

A. J. STURZENEGGER,
Secretary.

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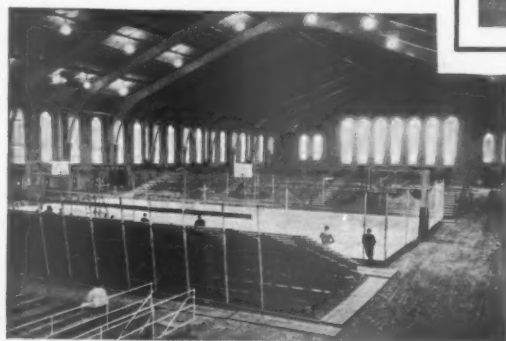
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